33269

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind

For the Year 1922-23 — 1928-29

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Price—As. 11 Ps. 6

00133269

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1924

Copies obtainable from the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, Poona, and from all Agents for the Sale of Government Publications

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF INDIAN OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

IN EUROPE.

CONSTABLE & Co., 10, Orange Street, Leicester Square, W.C., London.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W., London.
P. S. KING & SON, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., London.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C., and 39, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.
B. QUARITCH, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W., London.
W. THACKER & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
LUZAC & Co., 46, Great Russel Street, London, W.C.
B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
DEIGHTON BELL & Co., Limited, Cambridge.
T. FISHER UNWIN, Limited, 1, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.
WHELDON & WESLEY, Ltd., 2, 3 & 4, Arthur Street, New Oxford Street, London, W.C. 2.
EAST & WEST, Ltd., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.
FRIEDLANDER & SOHN, Berlin.

IN INDIA.

HIGGINBOTHAM &
V. KALYANARAM
P. R. RAMA IYER
THACKER, SPINK
W. NEWMAN & Co.
S. K. LAHIRI & Co
R. CAMBRAY & Co
THE ASSOCIATION
THACKER & Co., L
SUPERINTENDENT
D. B. TARAPOREV
GOPAL NARAYAN
Mrs. RADHABAI A
RAMCHANDRA GO

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
Royal Asiatic Society.

7, Poona.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, Bombay.
N. B. MATHUR, N. K. H. PRESS, Allahabad.
MANAGER, THE "HITAVADA," Nagpur.
MANAGER, NYAYASHRAYA PRESS, Poona.
RAMA KRISHNA & SONS, Lahore.
SUNDAR PANDURANG (RAMNATH SUNDAR, the Successor), Bombay.
MANAGER, NEW KITABKHANA, Poona.
KARSANDAS NARANDAS & SONS, Booksellers and Publishers, Surat.
N. M. TRIPATHI & Co., Booksellers, etc., Bombay.
MANGALDAS & SONS, Booksellers, etc., Surat.
KING & Co., Bombay.
MANAGER, SHRI SANKAR KARNATAKA PUSTAKA BHANDARA, Dharwar.*
MANAGER, BUTTERWORTH & Co., Ltd., Booksellers, Calcutta.
MANAGER, INDIAN BOOK DEPOT, Bombay.
THE OXFORD BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, Delhi.
THE STANDARD BOOKSTALL, Karachi.
R. S. GONDHALEKAR'S BOOK DEPOT, Poona.
MANAGING PROPRIETOR OF THE S. J. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Booksellers, Hyderabad, Sind.

*For the sale of official Kanarese publications in the Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara districts.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

INDEX TO THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1922-23.

A.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

		Page
1.	Season	1
2.	Land Revenue	7
3.	Gross Revenue	11
4.	Alienations	13
5.	Net Government Revenue	15
5A.	Non-Agricultural Assessment	16
6.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue	17
7.	Remissions	18
8.	Suspensions	21
9.	Revenue for collection	23
10.	Collections	23
11.	Balances	24
12.	Takavi	25
13.	Area	29
14.	Coercive Processes	30
15.	Trade and Industries	32
16.	Prices	37
17.	Labour and Wages	39
18.	Special Matters	42

Appendix No. I.—Contrasted statement showing the gross and net Land Revenue of the Presidency Proper for the revenue years 1921-22 and 1922-23 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year 50

Appendix No. II.—Statement showing the Takavi advances made during the year 1922-23 and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of Advances 78

Appendix No. III.—Statement showing the details of area in the districts of the Presidency Proper during the year 1922-23 86

Appendix N . V.—Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of Land Revenue and the results thereof in the districts of the Presidency Proper during the year 1922-23 90

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

B.—SIND.

1.	Season	99
2.	Gross Revenue	100
3.	Alienations	100
4.	Net Government Revenue	101
5.	Miscellaneous Government Revenue as shown in the Talebands ..	101
6.	Remissions	102
7.	Suspensions	102
8.	Revenue for collection	103
9.	Collections	103
10.	Balances	104
11.	Coercive Processes	105
12.	Miscellaneous Revenue not included in the Talebands	105
13.	Area	105
14.	Takavi	107
15.	Trade and Industries	108
16.	Prices	109
17.	Labour and Wages	109
18.	Special Matters	109

PAGE

Appendix No. I.—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1921-22 and 1922-23 together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year 112

Appendix No. II.—Analytical statement of balances of Land Revenue outstanding on the 1st August 1923 in the Province of Sind 118

Appendix No. III.—Statement showing the Takavi Advances made during the year 1922-23 in the Province of Sind and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balance of advances.. 120

Appendix No. IV.—Comparative statement showing lands assessed and unassessed, occupied and unoccupied, in the Province of Sind during the year 1922-23 and the previous year 124

Appendix No. V.—Statement showing the Coercive Processes adopted for the realization of Land Revenue and the results thereof in the Province of Sind during the year 1922-23 126

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1922-23.

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

F. G. PRATT, Esq., I. C. S.—Commissioner, Northern Division.

G. W. HATCH, Esqr., I. C. S.—Commissioner, Central Division.

J. GHOSAL, Esqr., C. I. E., I. C. S.—Commissioner Southern Division.

J. R. MARTIN, Esqr., I. C. S.—Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1922-23 was on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall in the Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Broach districts was slightly below while in the remaining districts a few inches in excess of the average of the last five years as will appear from the following table :—

Name of District.	Rainfall in 1922-23.	Average rainfall in the last five years.
	In. cents.	In. cents.
Ahmedabad ..	26 07	29 12
Kaira ..	26 13	25 78
Panch Mahals ..	30 56	35 84
Broach ..	30 94	31 30
Surat ..	60 88	54 01
Thana ..	87 95	85 09

In the Gujarat districts of the Division there were only slight and irregular showers in the first half of June and the monsoon fairly established itself in the latter half of that month. The fall in July was seasonable and sufficient for agricultural operations which were vigorously pushed on. There were heavy showers in several places in the last week of that month and that enabled the cultivators to transplant rice wherever seedlings were ready. In August the fall was defective and more was needed for the transplantation of rice, in areas where it could not be transplanted earlier, and the development of other kharif crops. This had caused some anxiety for the time but it was soon removed by the heavy and continuous fall in September. It damaged to some extent the Bajri and Jowari in all the Gujarat districts and the cotton crop in parts of the Surat district, but it greatly benefited the rice crop and gave excellent saturation for the rabi crop. The rains then ceased somewhat abruptly. There was practically no rain in October and the lands were prepared for rabi cultivation. The Narbada was flooded in September but no damage to crops nor loss of human lives was caused.

In Thana the rains set in early in June and sowing operations were completed by the end of the month. Transplantation of rice was retarded in some coastal villages of Mahim and Umbargaon for want of sufficient rain in the second week of July and the middle of August but was completed everywhere by the end of the latter month. Continuous rain slightly damaged the Nagli and Vari crops in Kalyan Taluka. The rainfall was on the whole timely and sufficient, and the crops were good.

The outturn of kharif and rabi crops in the Gujarat districts varied from seven to twelve annas while rice in the Thana district yielded a normal crop.

Cotton which is the most extensively cultivated crop in the Broach district showed signs of withering in some parts for want of later rain. But the cold and light showers in February resuscitated the crop and a good harvest was realised. The high prices obtained for cotton enabled the cultivators to clear off their large arrears of Land Revenue and Takavi.

In Surat the mango crop was a bumper one and the prices were cheaper than those of the past year.

Water supply.—The supply of water in wells and tanks for drinking and domestic purposes was sufficient.

The grant of Rs. 32,000 sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 2429, dated 21st April 1922, for the improvement of village water supply, was distributed as under :—

Ahmedabad	3,000
Kaira	7,000
Panch Mahals	2,000
Broach	4,000
Surat	1,000
Thana (including Bombay Suburban District) ..	3,000
Total ..	20,000

The remaining amount of Rs. 12,000 was allotted for expenditure on the 2nd Bore at Bavla, taluka Dholka (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 1267 dated 21st February 1923).

The amount actually spent by the District Local Board concerned in 1922-1923 on the improvement of village water supply was as under :—

Ahmedabad	20,648
Kaira	13,023
Panch Mahals	7,675
Broach	20,328
Surat	9,745
Thana	27,353

Cattle and Fodder.—Fodder for cattle was sufficient throughout the division.

Rinderpest, Foot and mouth disease and hæmorrhagic septicemia appeared more or less in all the districts of the division and carried away

about 2,500 animals. The Veterinary Assistants gave good help and advice to the people. The number of attacks and deaths and the number inoculated during the year were as shown below :—

Number attacked.	Number of deaths.	Number of cattle inoculated.	Number died out of those inoculated.
10,600	2,500	5,293	79

Public Health.—Public health was generally good. The mortality in the Ahmedabad district in the months of February, March and April was high as compared with that during the corresponding months of the previous year. It was specially due to the outbreak of measles.

Cholera appeared only in the Amod taluka of the Broach district and Bardoli taluka of the Surat district. It passed off with only 5 cases and 5 deaths.

Influenza appeared in 3 villages of the Kaira district, parts of the Olpad taluka of the Surat district and 76 villages of the Thana district and carried off 309 souls out of 1,093 attacked. In Thana special Doctors were deputed on that account by the District Local Board at their own cost to Khardi and Wada.

Plague appeared in one village of the Kaira district and resulted in one death while there were 4 cases in Broach city none of which proved fatal. In the Surat district there were 108 cases and 71 deaths but its ravages were confined to two villages of the Bardoli taluka where out of 101 persons attacked 66 succumbed to the disease. In the Thana district it appeared in the North Salsette and Umbergaon petas and Bassein, Kalyan, Bhiwandi and Dahanu talukas. There were 471 attacks and 387 deaths. In Thana town it appeared in a severe form and all the 43 cases ended fatally. The usual preventive measures such as removal to huts outside the infected areas, inoculation and disinfection were adopted and they prevented greater havoc.

Central Division.

By the second week of June the monsoon had broken over the division. The early showers were general and sufficient but subsequent cessation of rain at the end of July and in August caused kharif crops in many places to wither and rendered the situation one of anxiety. Rain in September and October, however, benefited the standing crops and enabled rabi sowings to be undertaken. More rain was required to give the latter a good start; this was received everywhere in the second week of November and completely changed the situation. Extensive rabi sowings were undertaken, and the early sown rabi was benefitted greatly.

In Nagar the kharif outturn averaged 5 to 8 annas except in Akola taluka where it yielded 8 to 12 annas. Rabi sowings continued up to the middle of December but owing to want of later rains the outturn—8 to 12 annas—was below expectation. On account of excessive cold the outturn in some talukas was less than 8 annas. Cotton was sown on a large scale but the yield was disappointing, being less than 8 annas. The situation

in East Khandesh was normal though the heavy showers of November did some damage to cotton. Kharif yielded 9 to 11 annas and rabi 9 to 10 annas. In West Khandesh, the September rains just saved the kharif crops which returned 6 to 12 annas. The rabi outturn was 7 to 12 annas. Early rains in Nasik were generally insufficient especially in the eastern parts, but the good rains of November improved the situation to that of a normal year. In Poona kharif rains were good in the western division where the November showers did some damage. The outturn here was 6 to 12 annas. In the Eastern Division there was general failure of rain after the middle of June, owing to which crops in jirayat lands failed almost completely. Except in Purandhar the outturn was 4 annas and less. As in other rabi tracts good showers in October and November resulted in a fair yield of rabi—6 to 12 annas. Good early rains in Satara enabled kharif sowings to be completed throughout the district, but the continuous falls in the Western parts caused some damage to crops while in the East the complete break from 1st August resulted in early sown crops withering in many places. General rain at the end of October improved standing kharif crops and rabi sowings were undertaken throughout the district. The copious rains in the second week of November changed the situation which was becoming gloomy. Heavy showers caused some damage even to the extent of blocking communications in some parts. On the whole the season was fair—kharif outturn being 6 to 10 annas and rabi 6 to 12 annas. In Sholapur rain was sufficient in the beginning but kharif crops failed for want of subsequent rain. In Barsi the crops yielded 6 to 8 annas but in Karmala on account of showers of October and the heavy rain in November rabi sowings were vigorously undertaken and the yield was generally good—8 to 10 annas, except in 57 villages where it was below 4 annas.

Suspensions and remissions of land revenue were given in the affected parts in accordance with the rules. In the Nasik district patasthal assessment to the extent of Rs. 58,876 was remitted owing to scarcity of water, against Rs. 85,123 in the previous year.

Cattle and fodder.—The supply of fodder was adequate except in Man, Satara district; in Yeola, Niphad and Chandor talukas of the Nasik district; and for a short period in the Dhulia and Sakri talukas of West Khandesh. The condition of cattle was fair.

Cattle Diseases.—"Foot and mouth" disease, "Black-quarter" and "Rinderpest" took a toll of 1,595 head of cattle in the West Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur districts.

Water Supply.—In Ahmednagar and East Khandesh the supply of water was sufficient. In West Khandesh owing to failure of the normal monsoon difficulty arose as regards both drinking and irrigation water especially in Nandurbar taluka. The needs of the people were met by deepening old and constructing new wells. The District Local Board with the help of a Government grant spent Rs. 7,633 on these. Nasik too experienced a scarcity of water, and Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 7,000 for improving the village water supply. It was reported in

March 1923 by the Collector that great scarcity of water existed in Yeola Town on account of the failure of the rains last season, and a proposal has been submitted for the grant of allowances for water to subordinates of all departments. In Satara though the supply was insufficient for a time the November rains made it plentiful everywhere. In the Sholapur district the supply proved insufficient in Sholapur, Madha and Barsi talukas and quite inadequate in irrigation tanks. A very serious difficulty was apprehended in the hot weather of 1923 in respect of the water supply of Sholapur town owing to the low level of the water in the Ekruk Tank, and it was feared that unless there was early and sufficient rain in June the mills would have to close down. The advent of the rains in good time averted this difficulty.

Public Health.—The public health was generally good. Plague appeared in four districts—East Khandesh 2,240 deaths, Satara 1,036, Sholapur 785 and Poona 1,654; and Cholera in two districts—Satara 336 and Sholapur 334 deaths. There were a few deaths from influenza (194) and small-pox (183).

Southern Division.

The season was less favourable than the previous year.

Belgaum.—The rainfall was capricious and not seasonal. Sowing of paddy was delayed owing to the late arrival of the monsoon in June. The continuous rainfall in July and August in the rice tracts hampered the growth of paddy. This rainfall however was favourable for kharif crops in the Northern and Eastern talukas. All standing crops suffered for want of rain in September and beginning of October. There was good rainfall however towards the close of October and in November which improved the kharif crops and considerably helped rabi sowing. Owing to deficiency of early rain more area was sown with rabi in the talukas of Athni, Chikodi and Parasgad. Heavy rains in March and April damaged the cotton and tobacco crops. The average anna valuation of crops was between 6 and 9 annas. Owing to the season being poor in some parts land revenue had to be suspended in 50 and resuspended in 56 villages. Cattle disease prevailed to a small extent in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas and Murgod Mahal. Water supply was good. Fodder supply was sufficient except in a few villages in the eastern part of Parasgad taluka.

Bijapur.—The rainfall was unseasonable and scanty. The year on the whole was bad. The kharif crops sown with the aid of scanty early rains withered owing to almost complete drought in July and August, and a meagre fall in September. The rainfall in November was rather heavy. Rabi crops sown throughout the district late in the season suffered considerably from unfavourable December winds. The outturn was further damaged by untimely rain at the time of harvesting. The average yield for the district was thus between 4 and 6 annas. Land revenue had to be consequently suspended on a liberal scale. Water

supply was scanty throughout the district and boring operations by the Agricultural Department for deepening the wells were not successful. Fodder supply was sufficient in the Southern Sub-Division. Surplus and useless cattle were disposed of in the Northern Sub-Division. Twenty-two Fodder Societies are working in Sindgi taluka and more could not be started owing to the unfavourable season. There were sporadic cases of cholera, plague and influenza and timely measures were taken to check their spread. Cattle disease of a mild type made its appearance in Bijapur and Indi talukas.

Dharwar.—The season was not quite satisfactory. Pre-monsoon showers were sufficient in the western part except Karajgi, Kod and Hangal talukas. The rainfall in June was well distributed and helped paddy sowing, but paddy crops suffered from continuous rain in July. The fall in August and September was scanty. The Kharif crops suffered and the sowing of wheat and cotton was retarded. The October and November rains helped the kharif and rabi crops in the western tract but they were not satisfactory in the Eastern rabi area. Wheat suffered from easterly winds and the rains of March considerably damaged cotton which was ripe for picking. The average yield of kharif crops was between 5-10 annas and that of rabi from 2-6 in the eastern tract and from 6 to 10 elsewhere. There were 575 deaths from plague in 19 villages of Hubli taluka. Cholera was bad in Gadag taluka, the number of deaths being 205. Cattle disease appeared almost all over the district but timely measures were taken. Water supply was deficient in many talukas and in the big towns of Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag, owing to the capricious rainfall of the year. Fodder supply was deficient in the eastern part of the district which was made up by imports from the western tract.

Kanara.—The monsoon was satisfactory and the outturn excellent, except in Mundgod and Haliyal. The rice crop averaged 12 annas in coast talukas and 10 annas elsewhere. The betel crop in Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur slightly suffered from Koleroga.

Kolaba and Ratnagiri.—The year was good.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Economic conditions and prospects.—The monsoon set in from 3rd of June 1922 and sowing operations were immediately taken up. The sowing operations were completed by the 8th July. The transplantation of crops began from about the middle of July and was completed in the first week of August. Owing to favourable monsoon the outturn of the year was plentiful. Water supply as a whole was sufficient throughout the year. The total rainfall was 65 inches 92 cents.

Rice is the principal crop of the district while varkas and garden crops are secondary. The anna valuation was twelve annas.

Fodder and Cattle.—Fodder and water supply were in sufficiently good condition.

There was no cattle disease of any kind in the district. There is a Veterinary Assistant at Bandra.

Public Health.—The public health was generally good. Plague, Dengue and small-pox appeared as last year but the epidemic did not assume a virulent type.

The details of attacks and deaths are given below :—

Name of the disease.	Number of villages.	Attacked.	Deaths.
Plague	13	153	127
Small-pox	7	68	14

It is gratifying to see that inoculation has been well appreciated by people in the district. The general health of the middle class, who in large numbers reside in the district, was on the whole good. A few cases of Dengue appeared here and there but there was hardly any fatal case.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The statement appended gives an account of the land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc.

District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year, i.e., 1st August 1922.		Current consolidated demand of the year 1922-23.	Total demand.	Suspensions.
	Authorised.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	10,53,157	13,850	18,75,639	29,42,646	6,10,563
Kaira ..	13,95,784	6,170	23,69,121	37,71,075	7,39,713
Panch Mahals ..	1,34,065	215	4,27,428	5,61,708	1,411
Broach ..	5,23,565	141	23,13,720	28,37,426	84,695
Surat ..	6,445	34	26,29,384	26,35,863	920
Thana ..	....	1,528	15,30,140	15,31,668	....
Total ..	31,13,016	21,938	1,11,45,432	1,42,80,386	14,37,302

District.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over collections.	Arrears at the close of the year.	
				Of current year's demand.	Of previous year's.
	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	2,84,415	20,43,460	40,992	442	3,766
Kaira ..	1,14,316	29,13,133	10,421	1,561	2,352
Panch Mahals ..	3,312	5,55,714	492	743	528
Broach ..	7,168	27,45,544	6,761	12	7
Surat ..	28,784	26,06,159	1,835	....	....
Thana ..	339	15,26,618	6,441	4,511	200
Total ..	4,38,334	1,23,90,628	66,942	7,269	6,853

Central Division.

The sub-joined statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.
	Authorized.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	30,07,631	29	21,38,037	51,45,697
East Khandesh	3,499	101	37,41,458	37,45,058
West Khandesh	83,253	11,947	23,06,431	24,01,631
Nasik	9,56,637	....	21,24,769	30,81,406
Poona	10,17,991	8,791	18,10,677	28,37,459
Satara	4,50,563	1,110	21,95,923	26,47,596
Sholapur	6,59,391	159	15,38,692	21,98,242
Total ..	61,78,965	22,137	1,58,55,987	2,20,57,089

* The difference of Rs. 1,224 between the figure shown in column 2 and that in column 6 of the last year's statement is due to the fact that the arrears of the inam village of Ratnapur for 1920-21 (*viz.*, Rs. 1,224) have been included in the figure in column 2, the village having been made khalsa.

District.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorized balance.
	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	27,57,742	3,42,102	20,45,685	168
East Khandesh	....	61,791	36,82,850	417
West Khandesh	2,49,941	11,919	21,35,992	3,779
Nasik	13,53,549	61,893	16,65,964	....
Poona	9,27,666	16,962	18,64,470	28,361
Satara	5,57,632	48,211	20,41,753	....
Sholapur	6,07,118	6,257	15,82,830	2,037
Total ..	64,53,648	5,49,135	1,50,19,544	34,762

Southern Division.

The appended statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.
	Authorised.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	1,24,518	7,626	20,59,822	21,92,966
Bijapur	6,16,241	7,912	17,20,092	23,44,245
Dharwar	46,797	346	31,78,864	32,26,007
Kanara	4,465	738	10,89,282	10,94,485
Kolaba	150	2,537	15,18,393	15,21,080
Ratnagiri	13,673	63	9,64,546	9,78,282
Total ..	8,05,844	19,222	1,05,30,999	1,13,56,065

District.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorised balance.
	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	1,51,623	4,513	20,32,214	3,616
Bijapur	12,28,537	2,648	11,00,920	12,140
Dharwar	5,05,233	82,207	26,38,338	229
Kanara	3,907	3,235	10,87,343	....
Kolaba	....	21,413	14,99,667	....
Ratnagiri	14,837	4,107	9,59,338	....
Total ..	19,04,137	1,18,123	93,17,820	15,985

The jamabandi was completed within the appointed time in all talukas except Dharwar (in Dharwar), Dandeli, Kulgi and Virnoli forest Mahals (in Kanara) and Ratnagiri and Sangmeshwar (in Ratnagiri) where there was some delay which calls for no special explanation.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The Jamabandi or the audit of the preceding year's accounts was made in due time by the Prant Officer in the South Salsette Taluka and by the Collector in the other Taluka of Ambernath.

The District Forms Nos. I and II are appended.

The collection of the land revenue was very satisfactory in spite of minimum application of coercive measures *vide* District Form No. VI.

Column 2a of the District Form No. II shows an increase of one Government village which is due to the creation of the new village of Ismailia.

The following is a concise summary of the District Form No. II so far as land revenue is concerned :—

Statement showing detailed figures of consolidated land revenue compared with last year's figures.

Item.	Figures for 1921-22.	Figures for 1922-23.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
(1) Gross fixed Revenue, column 3 ..	2,00,028	1,97,240	— 2,788
(2) Deduct alienations, columns 4 to 7 ..	82,664	83,568	904
(3) Remaining Net Government Revenue—	1,17,364	1,13,672	— 3,692
(*a*) Agricultural, columns 8 and 9 ..	86,816	80,782	— 6,034
(*b*) Non-agricultural, column 10 ..	30,548	32,890	2,342
(4) Add Miscellaneous Land Revenue, Column 11 ..	30,874	41,436	10,562
(5) Add Local Fund	13,256	13,736	480
Total	1,61,494	1,68,844	7,350
(6) Deduct collections in past	4,319	2,386	— 1,933
Current demand of the year 1922-23 ..	1,57,175	1,66,458	9,283

	Rs.
Total demand with—	
(1) Past arrears, column (21)	1,74,264
(2) Deduct Suspensions and Remissions, columns 22 and 23.	16,853
(3) Revenue for collection	1,57,411
(4) Deduct collections, column 24	1,56,447
(5) Arrears, column 26	964
(*a*) Current..	962
(*b*) Past	2

The unauthorized arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 964 only as against Rs. 1,650 in the preceding year. The small arrears are due to the energetic action of the Taluka staff of the South Salsette Taluka where the unauthorized arrears amounted to Rs. 166 only.

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed land revenue of the Division shows a net decrease of Rs. 13,886 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 19,528
Kaira	+ 3,790
Panch Mahals	— 37
Broach	+ 180
Surat	+ 342
Thana	+ 1,367
Net decrease ..	— 13,886

The decrease in Ahmedabad is mainly due to the assessment having decreased in the Second Revision Settlement of the South Daskroi Taluka and to the transfer of the Baroda village to the Kaira District while the increase in Kaira is due to waste land having been given out for cultivation and to the transfer of the village of Baroda as mentioned above. The decrease in the Panch Mahals and the increase in Broach and Surat call for no remarks; in Thana the increase is mainly due to the increase in revenue from non-agricultural assessment.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,69,18,123) shows a net increase of Rs. 1,33,001 as detailed below :—

		Rs.
Ahmednagar	—	28
East Khandesh	+	91,114
West Khandesh	+	376
Nasik	+	3,880
Poona	+	24,624
Satara	+	763
Sholapur	+	5,272
	+	1,33,001

The increase in East Khandesh is due to the introduction of the second revision settlement in Jalgaon Taluka, to the increase of non-agricultural assessment and to disforestment. In West Khandesh it is due to increased irrigation revenue.

In Poona the increase is partly due to the introduction of revision survey in Inam villages and partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and the grant of forest lands for cultivation. In the Sholapur and Nasik Districts the levy of non-agricultural assessment is mainly responsible for the increase.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,15,96,896) shows a net increase of Rs. 56,625 as follows :—

		Rs.
Belgaum	—	548
Bijapur	+	41,185
Dharwar	+	567
Kanara	+	348
Kolaba	+	51,876
Ratnagiri	+	197
	+	56,625

In Bijapur the increase is mainly due to the revision of building assessment and to the introduction of revenue settlement in one inam village (Tignibidri in Bijapur taluka); in Dharwar and Ratnagiri to the levy of non-agricultural assessment, in Kanara partly to the assessment levied on disforested lands and partly to the levy of non-agricultural assessment and in Kolaba to the introduction of second revision settlement in Karjat taluka.

The decrease in Belgaum is due to the reduction of patasthal assessment.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The decrease of Rs. 2,788 is mainly due to the items shown below as the revenue could not be collected on lands acquired or forfeited :—

(1) Acquisition for Khar Scheme No. VII.
(2) Other Suburban Schemes in Trombay Area.
(3) Acquisition for Town Planning Schemes.
(4) Acquisition for Bombay Municipality for their Hydraulic Schemes.
(5) Industrial Development at Ambernath.
(6) Chembur Jail Acquisition.
(7) Forfeiture for non-payment of land revenue.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 6,378 under this head as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 6,154
Kaira	— 64
Panch Mahals	+ 23
Broach	+ 9
Surat	— 138
Thana	— 54
Net decrease ..	— 6,378

The variations in the Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Thana districts call for no remarks. The decrease in Surat is due to the decrease in miscellaneous land revenue of a sharakati village and resumption of Vethias' excess land. The decrease in Ahmedabad is due to the decrease in assessment in the second revision settlement of the South Daskroi taluka.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 17,996 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	— 607
East Khandesh	+ 8,812
West Khandesh	— 265
Nasik	— 1,912
Poona	+ 12,366
Satara	— 301
Sholapur	— 97
	+ 17,996

The increase in East Khandesh is mainly due to the introduction of the second revision settlement in Jalgaon Taluka. In Poona it is mainly due to the introduction of revision settlement in inam villages. The small decreases in other districts are due to causes such as the resumption of inam lands and the revision of scale judi.

Southern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 5,173 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 4,830
Bijapur	— 794
Dharwar	— 276
Kanara	— 6
Kolaba	+ 738
Ratnagiri	— 5
	— 5,173

The decrease in Belgaum is due to the increase of scale judi on watan lands, consequent on the revision settlement, in Bijapur to the revision of potgi to sanadis and in Dharwar to the levy of full assessment on inam lands made khalsa. The decrease in Kanara and Ratnagiri calls for no remarks.

The increase in Kolaba is due to the second revision settlement in Karjat taluka.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The figures under this head show a small increase of Rs. 904. When the Kamjasti Patrak was made, some of the lands acquired were inam lands and hence there is a decrease.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of Rs. 26,734 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 10,268
Kaira	— 22,667
Panch Mahals	+ 1,187
Broach	+ 1,646
Surat	+ 1,926
Thana	+ 1,442
Net decrease ..	— 26,734

The decrease in Ahmedabad in mainly due to the decrease in assessment in the second revision settlement of the South Daskroi taluka. The decrease in Kaira is due to relinquishments and forfeitures on account of arrears of land revenue and breach of the conditions of the restricted tenure. The increase in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat and Thana was mainly due to the giving out of unoccupied land for cultivation, while in Broach, Surat and Thana it was partly due to increase in revenue from non-agricultural assessment.

Central Division.

There has been a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 1,12,615, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 1,350
East Khandesh	+ 89,252
West Khandesh	— 2,085
Nasik	+ 5,136
Poona	+ 12,376
Satara	+ 1,234
Sholapur	+ 5,352
Total ..	+ 1,12,615

The causes of increase are the same as those given under paragraph 3 above except that the decrease in West Khandesh is due to forfeitures of lands partly counterbalanced by increased revenue from irrigation and new grants for cultivation.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 62,925 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 4,699
Bijapur	+ 5,028
Dharwar	+ 814
Kanara	— 1,595
Kolaba	+ 53,773
Ratnagiri	+ 206
	+ 62,925

In Belgaum the increase is due to the imposition of scale judi on watan lands, in Bijapur and Dharwar to the revision of building assessment and to inam lands made khalsa, in Kolaba to the introduction of the second revision settlement in Karjat taluka and in Ratnagiri to the correction of errors in survey.

The decrease in Kanara is due to relinquishments and forfeitures.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Owing to the operations of the Development Department and consequent acquisitions therefor the agricultural revenue has gone down by Rs. 3,692 ; whereas there is a net increase of Rs. 2,342 in the non-agricultural assessment and there is ample scope for further increase in this direction in future years.

5A. NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.

(Column 10 of Appendix I.)

Southern Division.

The total non-agricultural assessment derived was Rs. 37,992 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	2,688
Bijapur	10,057
Dharwar	11,887
Kanara	1,333
Kolaba	11,074
Ratnagiri	953
Total ..	37,992

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 11 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,13,546 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	— 6,945
Kaira	+ 1,647
Panch Mahals	+ 10,704
Broach	+ 67,169
Surat	+ 17,562
Thana	+ 23,409
Net increase ..	1,13,546

The increase in Broach which is noticeable was mainly due to larger realizations from " Bet " revenue and the sale of occupancy rights of land while the increase in all other districts was mainly due to larger realizations from the sale of trees, grass, fruits and occupancy rights of land. The decrease in Ahmedabad is mainly due to less realizations from the sales of Babul trees leased out and to sales of occupancy rights, grass, etc.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,50,198 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+13,439
East Khandesh	— 4,194
West Khandesh	+60,317
Nasik	+ 8,870
Poona	+20,352
Satara	+ 2,155
Sholapur	+49,259
	+1,50,198

The increase is chiefly due to larger revenue under the following heads:—

(1) Sale proceeds of tarwad in Ahmednagar and Sholapur;

(2) Sale proceeds of occupancy rights of Government plots granted for building sites in Poona, Sholapur and West Khandesh, of waste lands granted for cultivation in Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Nasik, and of forest lands granted for cultivation in Sholapur;

(3) Revenue received from lands leased out for cultivation for one year in West Khandesh and Satara;

(4) Fines under section 66, Land Revenue Code, in Nasik;

(5) Grazing fees in Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Sholapur and fines for encroachments in West Khandesh.

The decrease in East Khandesh was mainly due to the reduction in the number of coercive processes and absence of arrears of scale judi for past years which were included in last year's figures.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 47,143 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 31,234
Bijapur	+ 1,078
Dharwar	+ 11,878
Kanara	+ 15,116
Kolaba	— 13,609
Ratnagiri	+ 1,446
	+ 47,143

The increase in Belgaum is due to the levy of enhanced judi from Patils and Kulkarnis in Belgaum and Khanapur talukas on account of revision settlement, in Bijapur and Dharwar to the sale of building sites and waste lands, in Kanara to the levy of occupancy price on disforested lands given out for cultivation and to non-agricultural fines and in Ratnagiri to the levy of occupancy price on land given out for cultivation.

The decrease in Kolaba is due to smaller receipts from sales of occupancy rights of Government lands.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Under this head there is a considerable increase of Rs. 10,562 as against a heavy decrease of Rs. 32,658 last year. This increase is mainly due to the credit of fees for opening quarries in Malki land to Provincial Revenue instead of to Local Funds and also to Non-Agricultural fines levied in certain cases.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The total remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,38,334 as against Rs. 4,90,959 during the previous year. The details of main items of remissions are given below :—

	Rs.
Automatic remissions of suspended land revenue of previous years in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts .	1,90,735

	Rs.
Remissions of water-rate under No. 7 of the Remissions and Suspensions Rules in Ahmedabad and Kaira districts	1,27,504
Remissions on account of Dhekudiat assessment in Surat district	1,905
Difference between the old and enhanced revision assessments in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals districts	31,285
Remissions on account of water-logged areas in Surat district	24,793
Remissions on account of local calamities in Kaira and Thana districts	772
Remissions on account of diluvion in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Panch Mahals and Thana districts	7,142
Arrears written off as irrecoverable in Ahmedabad Kaira, Surat, Panch Mahals, and Thana districts.	15,781
Arrears due on forfeited lands in Kaira and Broach districts	9,879
Demand cancelled (Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach districts).	557
Remission on account of Revision Settlement in the Ahmedabad district	13,616
Assessment on land assigned for public and special purposes in the Broach and the Panch Mahals districts	592
Remissions of Jama under Government Resolution No. 2263, dated 22nd April 1904 in the Ahmedabad district..	12,375
Miscellaneous causes	776
Written off under Government Resolution No. 7522, dated 20th March 1923	624
Total ..	4,38,334

Central Division.

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 5,49,135 as against 19,00,226 in the previous year. The details are :—

	Rs.
(1) Automatic remissions in all districts except East Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur ..	3,83,217
(2) Remissions of water-rate in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Satara	76,389

	Rs.
(3) Remissions on account of revision settlements (in all districts except Ahmednagar and Satara)	71,516
(4) Demand cancelled (in all districts except East Khandesh)	6,055
(5) Arrears due on forfeited lands	1,559
(6) Written off as irrecoverable (in West Khandesh)	3,070
(7) Land taken up for public or special purposes ..	2,750
(8) Water-logging (in Poona)	2,536
(9) Miscellaneous	2,043
	5,49,135

Southern Division.

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 1,18,123 as against Rs. 1,20,180 in the previous year. The details are :—

	Rs.
(1) Reduction of assessment on account of revision settlement and remissions according to Igatpuri rules	19,608
(2) Written off as irrecoverable	4,042
(3) Demands cancelled	4,032
(4) Remissions of water assessment owing to deficiency of water in the irrigated tanks and consequent failure of crops in Bijapur and Dharwar	65,145
(5) Remission on account of destruction by fire	510
(6) Remission to the widow of the late Bilgi Chief (Kanara)	299
(7) Remission on account of destruction of crops by wild elephants in Kanara	758
(8) Remission of assessment on gaothan holdings in Khoti villages in Ratnagiri (G.R., R.D. No. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	1,167
(9) Remission of assessment on land held rent-free in khoti villages of Ratnagiri (G.R., R.D. No. 6852, dated 8th September 1904)	1,754
(10) Automatic remissions in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar	19,560
(11) Remission granted to soldiers in Kanara ..	101
(12) Remission on account of water-logging in Kanara	9

	Rs.
(13) Remission of assessment on rice lands given out for ragi cultivation on reduced assessment in Kanara	4
(14) Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes in Ratnagiri ..	82
(15) Special remissions to khots in Devgad under G.R., R.D., No. 3718, dated 2nd June 1902 ..	1,052
Total ..	1,18,123

Bombay Suburban Division.

The season was on the whole a prosperous one and no remissions were granted on account of failure of crops, etc. In a few cases the lands were forfeited and the assessment remitted. The bulk of the remissions was due to the final settlement of non-agricultural assessment.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,37,302 (of which Rs. 1,89,168 were on account of the current year's demand while Rs. 12,48,134 were resuspended out of the former year's revenue) as against Rs. 31,13,017 during the previous year. The decrease is due to the favourable nature of the season. The figures for the six districts are as under :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	6,10,563
Kaira	7,39,713
Panch Mahals	1,411
Broach	84,695
Surat	920
Thana	..
Total ..	14,37,302

Central Division.

The total suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 64,53,648 against Rs. 61,77,741 at the end of the previous year. The increase was due to the unfavourable nature of the season.

District totals are as given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	27,57,742
East Khandesh	..
West Khandesh	2,49,941
Nasik	13,53,549
Poona	9,27,666
Satara	5,57,632
Sholapur	6,07,118
Total ..	64,53,648

Southern Division.

The suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,04,137 against Rs. 8,05,844 at the end of the previous year. This includes Rs. 11,98,915 suspended on account of the current year's land revenue and Rs. 6,84,409 resuspended out of the previous year's revenue, owing to scarcity. The details are noted below :—

District.	Suspensions out of current year's revenue.	Amount re-suspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	76,718	74,905	1,51,623
Bijapur	6,44,859	5,83,678	12,28,537
Dharwar	4,77,338	21,919	4,99,257
Kanara	..	3,907	3,907
Kolaba	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	..	..	..
Total ..	11,98,915	6,84,409	18,83,324

The details of the remaining suspended revenue are :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Suspensions of altered assessment at Hubli ..	5,976
(*ii*) Japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri	14,837
Total ..	20,813

Bombay Suburban Division.

The suspensions like the remissions were not due to any failure of the season. The figures mainly show non-agricultural collection orders suspended pending the final settlement of the assessment and completion of the necessary formalities in respect of the agreements thereunder.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column 21 minus column 22 minus column 23 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amount to Rs. 1,24,04,750 as against Rs. 1,17,35,568 during the previous year. The increase was due to the favourable nature of the season. Suspension of the current year's revenue had to be given only in parts of the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue due for collection including Local Fund Cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,50,54,306.

Southern Division.

The total consolidated land revenue for collection including Local Fund Cess and excluding collections in previous years of current revenue and remissions and suspensions was Rs. 93,33,805.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The total consolidated land revenue for collection including the Local Fund and excluding collections in past years (Column 13) was Rs. 1,74,264 as against Rs. 1,70,753 in the preceding year.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(*Column 24 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,24,04,750 referred to in paragraph 9 above Rs. 1,23,90,628 were collected, the percentage being 99·9 as against 99·8 in the previous year. The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the division during the year was as under :—

Ahmedabad	99·8
Kaira	99·9
Panch Mahals	99·7
Broach	99·9
Surat	100
Thana	99·7

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,50,19,544, the percentage being 99·7 of the amount put down for collection. The percentages by districts on the total demand are as under :—

Ahmednagar	99·9
East Khandesh	99·9
West Khandesh	99·8
Nasik	100·0
Poona	98·5
Satára	100·0
Sholapur	99·8

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 93,17,820, the percentage being 99·8.

The percentages by districts on the total demand are as under :—

Belgaum	99·8
Bijapur	98·9
Dharwar	99·9
Kanara	100
Kolaba	100
Ratnagiri	100

The collection work is satisfactory and reflects credit on the taluka establishment.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,74,264, Rs. 6,217 were remitted (column 22) and Rs. 10,636 suspended (column 23), leaving an amount of Rs. 1,57,411 for collection. Of this amount Rs. 1,56,447, *viz.*, 99·5 per cent. of the demand was realized.

11. BALANCES.

(Column 23 "Suspended" plus Column 26, "Unauthorised" of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was Rs. 14,51,424 (Authorized Rs. 14,37,302 + Unauthorized Rs. 14,122) as against Rs. 31,34,955 on 31st July 1922. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 14,122 Rs. 7,269 were on account of current year's demand while Rs. 6,853 represent arrears of former years.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 64,88,410 (authorized Rs. 64,53,648 *plus* unauthorized Rs. 34,762) against 61,99,878 on 31st July 1922. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 34,762, Rs. 27,600 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 7,162 on account of former years' arrears against Rs. 14,151 and Rs. 7,986 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1922.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 19,20,122 (authorised Rs. 19,04,137 *plus* unauthorised Rs. 15,985) against Rs. 8,25,066 on 31st July 1922. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 15,985, Rs. 11,752 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 4,233 on account of former year's arrears against Rs. 12,864 and Rs. 6,358 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1922. Out of the unauthorised arrears, Rs. 1,806 are considered to be irrecoverable.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was as under :—

(1) Authorised Column 23—	
(*a*) Current	8,876
(*b*) Past	1,760
(2) Unauthorised Column 24—	
(*a*) Current	962
(*b*) Past	2

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The total amount advanced as takavi under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 11,741 as against Rs. 1,14,577 during the previous year. The small amount of the advance is due to the favourable nature of the season and the greater care exercised in scrutinizing applications for advances. In Ahmedabad no takavi was advanced during the year. Out of the total outstanding of Rs. 52,43,706 at the beginning of the year Rs. 23,31,061 were recovered, Rs. 23,863 were suspended and Rs. 7,069 were remitted. The last item includes the sum of Rs. 109 "looted" by the dacoits while the remittance was being sent to the Taluka treasury from the village of Chunel, Taluka Nadiad in the Kaira district. The

unauthorised arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 27,079 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	20,411
Kaira	1,800
Panch Mahals	2,871
Broach	1,329
Surat	..
Thana	668
Total ..	27,079

Voluntary payments during the year amounted to Rs. 2,30,015. The following table shows the net financial results to the state of the agricultural loan business during the year 1922-23 and each of the five preceding years :—

Year.	Advances made.	Collections.		Amount written off.
		Principal.	Interest.	
1917-18	75,088	5,95,622	1,39,161	2,032
1918-19	80,45,516	57,066	12,023	359
1919-20	1,58,115	36,90,834	4,94,661	101
1920-21	14,59,251	6,40,406	1,32,195	380
1921-22	1,14,577	19,86,604	6,30,377	180
1922-23	11,741	19,43,294	3,87,767	7,069

Takavi works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned. Five cases of misappropriation of takavi were detected during the year in the Kaira District and in all these cases the whole of the balance namely Rs. 2,613 was recovered at once.

To cope with the takavi work special establishments consisting of 29 clerks and 1 aval karkun were entertained in the division according to the volume of work in each taluka.

Central Division.

Only Rs. 63,481 were advanced under the two Acts during the year against Rs. 2,26,555 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 95,47,741 (principal Rs. 90,95,833 and interest Rs. 4,51,908). The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand.	Rs.
Principal	24,71,194
Interest	8,29,672
Total ..	33,00,846

	Rs.
Written off	1,722
Suspended	3,02,253
Recovered	29,46,295
Unauthorized balance	50,576

The unauthorized arrears by districts and percentage of collection over demand are given below :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	26,070	97·6
East Khandesh	..	100·
West Khandesh	4,456	98·5
Nasik	..	100·
Poona	20,037	96·4
Satara	13	99·99
Sholapur	..	100·
	50,576	

Fourteen cases of misapplication of loans were detected during the year in the West Khandesh (1), Poona (6) and Sholapur (7) districts. Amounts advanced were recovered summarily in 8 cases and steps are being taken to recover them in the remaining cases.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during this and the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries (principal).	Interest recovered.	Amount written off.
1917-18	28,452	4,96,786	1,50,996	1,490
1918-19	74,19,764	1,06,737	29,414	64
1919-20	6,21,595	27,69,142	4,35,847	316
1920-21	51,90,804	5,46,345	1,52,414	1,374
1921-22	2,26,655	24,04,515	6,01,065	1,610
1922-23	63,481	22,45,827	7,71,188	1,722

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1923.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 24,56,398. The amounts advanced and collected during the year were respectively Rs. 1,03,870 and Rs. 5,38,405. The amount collected represents 21·9 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The amount due for collection during the year (excluding suspensions) has been entirely collected in all districts except Bijapur and Ratnagiri where the unauthorised arrears outstanding at the end of the year are respectively Rs. 68,241 and Rs. 30. In Bijapur the arrears are heavy and are due to last year's scarcity and the holding off of early rains this year.

A sum of Rs. 3,300 was advanced for construction of pig proof walls in Kalghatgi taluka (Dharwar). The grant of loans to Agricultural Co-operative Societies for construction of such walls at a concessional rate of interest has been recommended by me in my letter No. T.A.G. 30 dated 27th September 1923 and the final orders of Government are awaited.

The sub-joined statement shows the takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number inspected by Prant officer.	Number inspected by Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.	Number inspected by Special Head Karkuns.
Belgaum	58	12	56	....
Bijapur	336	31	88	98
Dharwar	67	20	48	....
Ratnagiri	5	....	1	....

In Kanara and Kolaba there were no works in progress during the year.

Thirty-nine cases of mis-application of loans were detected in the districts shown below and in all of them the loans were ordered to be summarily recovered :—

Belgaum	11
Bijapur	23
Dharwar	5
Total ..	39

Bombay Suburban Division.

Since the creation of this Division no takavi was granted. Hence the statement is blank. Unlike districts in the mofussils the Kabjedars are from the pecuniary stand point well off; in addition to cultivation they are engaged in various pursuits other than agriculture, consequently, the demand for takavi was nil.

13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III.)

Northern Division.

There was a net decrease of 19,437 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

		Acres.
Ahmedabad	..	— 1,973
Kaira	..	— 8,161
Panch Mahals	..	+ 1,778
Broach	..	— 10,433
Surat	..	+ 460
Thana	..	— 1,108
Net decrease	..	— 19,437

The increase in the Panch Mahals and Surat Districts was mainly due to unoccupied land having been taken up for cultivation. The decrease in Ahmedabad was chiefly due to the transfer of the Baroda village of the Dholka Taluka to the Kaira District. In Kaira it was mainly due to relinquishment and forfeiture of land for land revenue arrears. The decrease in Broach is due to the transfer of Bhag lands which pay a "falo" less than the assessment from column 10 "ordinary occupied" to column 9 "free or specially reduced". In Thana the assignment of a large area of occupied land as forest reserve mainly accounts for the decrease.

Central Division.

The area of occupied land was 16,596,851 acres as against 16,698,006 acres of the preceding year. The increases and decreases by districts resulting in a net reduction of the occupied area by 1,155 acres in the division are shown below :—

		Acres.
Ahmednagar	..	+ 100
East Khandesh	..	+ 494
West Khandesh	..	— 5,160
Nasik	..	— 766
Poona	..	+ 3,499
Satara	..	+ 617
Sholapur	..	+ 61
Total	..	— 1,155

The increases in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Satara and Sholapur were chiefly due to assessed unoccupied land given out for cultivation. In Poona it was due to some 5,000 acres of forest land being given out for cultivation on the ordinary and restricted tenures, set off against nearly 1,000 acres which have disappeared under the Tata Company's lake.

In Nasik there was an increase of 904 acres owing to the introduction of revision survey settlement, and a further 307 acres on account of land given out for cultivation. On the other hand there were decreases as follows :—

460	acres transferred to Railway, P. W. D., and Forest.
1,086	on account of occupied land given up.
434	on account of forfeiture.
1,980	

The net result is a decrease of 766 acres.

In West Khandesh the decrease was due to the forfeiture of over 5,000 acres on account of arrears of land revenue on land held on the ordinary and restricted tenures.

Southern Division.

There has been a net decrease of 1,485 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	+ 422
Bijapur	+ 50
Dharwar	— 208
Kanara	— 1,393
Kolaba	+ 73
Ratnagiri	— 429
Total ..	— 1,485

The decrease in Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri is chiefly due to relinquishments. The increase in other districts is due to the grant of waste lands for cultivation.

Bombay Suburban Division.

There is an increase of 43 acres which is due to mistakes found at the time of the survey corrections. The constitution of the village of Ismailia added four acres to the increase.

A net increase of 2,167 acres appears under this head and is chiefly due to the acquisition of land for the purposes above mentioned.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix-V.)

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent of coercion in the different forms employed for collection of Land Revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code (Number of Kabjedars).	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code (Number of Kabjedars).	Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code (Number of cases).	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code (Number of cases).
1922-23 ..	9,798	945	26	1	253
1921-22 ..	14,383	788	320	10	343

The decrease in the number of coercive processes (except in the cases dealt with under section 148, Land Revenue Code) was due to the favourable nature of the season and to the absence of any organized agitation for non-payment of Land Revenue as in the previous year. Out of the

945 cases of penalty under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code, Thana and Kaira are responsible for 483 and 119 cases respectively. In Thana this measure is found necessary as a warning to absentee landlords to pay up their dues in time. Cases of distraint and sale of moveable property were confined to three districts only, *viz.*, Ahmedabad (2), Kaira (23) and Thana (1), while action under section 155 had to be taken only in one case in the Kaira District. There were cases of forfeiture of land in all the districts of the division, but out of 253 cases Ahmedabad and Kaira were responsible for 110 and 105 cases respectively. In no case was the defaulter arrested or imprisoned.

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercion in different forms was used for the collection of land revenue in the year under report and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, L. R. Code.	¼th fine under section 148, L. R. Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, L. R. Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than under section 155, L. R. Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, L. R. Code.
		Number of Kabjedars.	Number of Kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1922-23 ..	2,062	1,157	136	21	247
1921-22 ..	4,775	2,354	155	31	334

The decrease in the total number of notices occurred in all the districts except Poona and Sholapur, that in the number of cases under section 148 in all districts except Nasik, and that in the number of distraints and sales of moveable property in all districts except Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Sholapur. Sales of immoveable property under section 155 occurred only in the Sholapur and West Khandesh Districts. There was a decrease in the number of cases of forfeiture in all districts except Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona.

Southern Division.

The following table compares the extent of coercion in the different forms employed for collection of revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, L. R. Code.	Penalty under section 148, L. R. Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, L. R. Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, L. R. Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, L. R. Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.		Number of cases.
1922-23 ..	1,685	5,510	71	*Nil.*	159
1921-22 ..	2,937	7,672	148	1 House.	243

The decrease in the number of notices under section 152, Land Revenue Code, mainly occurred in Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara districts. The decrease in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148, Land Revenue Code, occurred in Belgaum, Bijapur and Ratnagiri districts. Cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154 decreased in Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Ratnagiri. There were no cases of sales under section 155 during the year. The decrease in forfeiture cases under section 153, Land Revenue Code, is shared by Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba, while in Bijapur the number increased slightly. No action under that section was found necessary in Ratnagiri. On the whole the coercive measures adopted during the year were much less than in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban Division.

During the year under report hardly any coercive process had to be issued as compared with the 2,480 notices that had to be issued last year. This was the effect of the coercive measures taken promptly last year. Only ten notices of demand for Rs. 840-9-4 were issued in the Ambernath Taluka. In no case, as compared with 135 cases of last year, was one-fourth fine inflicted. Major coercive process, *viz.*, attachment of moveable property, had to be resorted to only in one case in which the amount involved was Rs. 584-6-0, while immoveable property was attached in no case. The forfeiture of land was resorted to in twelve cases in South Salsette Taluka in which an amount of Rs. 1,273-12-8 was involved.

The difficulty experienced in this district is that most of the Khatedars live in Bombay and the mutations are so varied and voluminous that series of advertisements have to be published in newspapers to warn the defaulters of the penalties they are likely to incur.

Intimation of time, amount and the place of payment is sent to every khatedar whose address is known a week before the assessment becomes due.

Forfeiture was eventually found to be the most efficacious and in all cases in which land was restored last year the payment of arrears together with the current year's demand was made a condition precedent to restoration.

All these remedies had a very beneficial effect on the recovery of land revenue this year.

There were no arrears under section 157 of the Land Revenue Code.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

Ahmedabad city is the most important industrial centre in Gujarat, the chief industry being cotton spinning and weaving.

Seven new factories were added to the existing number, *viz.*, 147, while five were struck off the register, leaving 149 factories at the close of the year. There are two spinning and weaving mills in Viramgam and

Ginning and Pressing factories in Rampur, Detroj and Patdi. In Kaira, the mill industry is confined only to the Nadiad town. Of the two mills in that town the Manore mills ceased working from 1st June 1923 on account of dissensions among its owners.

After three successive years of prosperity, this chief industry experienced a distinct set back and business was depressed. The world-wide depression had naturally its effect on this industry. The unsettled exchanges, difficulty in international trade and the high price of cotton were also responsible for the decline. The demand for cloth slackened and stocks accumulated and the mill owners found it necessary either to reduce the wages or to curtail the number of working days. The reduction in wages was followed by a strike in almost all mills which lasted for over two months. In the end the strikers had to yield. There were strikes also in the Spinning and Weaving mills at Broach due to the same reasons. One of the Surat mills is in liquidation and the other has been burnt down. In Broach the area under cotton which is the chief industrial product of the District rose from 2,21,019 to 2,98,474 acres on account of favourable rains and high prices of cotton. The yield was estimated at 11 annas and prices ranged from Rs. 225 to Rs. 250 per bhar of 24 local maunds. The river-borne trade at the port of Broach showed an increase both in imports and exports. The trade at other ports in the district, *viz.*, Tankari, Kavi and Dehej was, similarly brisk.

The Indian Dairy Supply Co. in the Kaira District exported 1,34,400 lbs. of butter as against 2,10,176 lbs. in the previous year. The fall was largely due to trade depression and partly to agitation against selling milk to dairies and creameries.

The hand-loom industry of the district is receiving more encouragement on account of increased demand for khaddar cloth.

In the Panch Mahals the extension of ground-nut cultivation in recent years in the Kalol taluka has been an important factor in the growth of trade of that taluka and there are now six ground-nut factories working there. The three ginning factories at Halol, where cotton is the chief consideration, worked as before, as did also the Manganese mines at Shivrajpur and Bamankuwa.

The brick making industry in the Surat district which expanded very quickly during the building boom after the war, collapsed with equal rapidity. The price has fallen from Rs. 40 to Rs. 14 and many factories have been closed.

In Thana the trade in timber and bricks suffered owing to appreciable fall in prices. Timber is nowadays less used in buildings though there are several development works under construction. A Spinning and Weaving Mill near Kalyan was being erected but it seems that the work is stopped owing to some disputes.

The Wadia Woollen Mills has commenced work with a powerful engine with 850 hands and fine rugs, blankets and woollen cloth are produced.

There are nearly 100 rice mills and 2,000 hand-looms in the district with a few boat-building firms in Bassein taluka. The weavers are

specially expert in imitating patterns and can compete with any market if properly backed up.

Trade in plantains and betel-leaves flourishes as usual.

Central Division.

Owing to the good season the outturn of the cotton crop in East and West Khandesh was above the average and gave ample work to gins and presses. In West Khandesh one new gin and four new presses were opened. The Spinning and Weaving mills at Jalgaon and Amalner continued to prosper and there were no labour disputes. A new spinning and weaving mill is being erected at Chalisgaon.

The ginning and pressing factory at Bhilvadi (Satara) which had remained idle for want of cotton last year was removed to Bombay.

The mills at Sholapur again realised good profits though not so high as last year. These mills are financially in a sound position but owing to the prevailing high price of cotton and the continued fall in the price of cloth and yarn the prospect is described as "gloomy" in the near future. Owing to lack of demand in the mofussil mills are holding large stocks. Traders do not now as in the past make 'forward' contracts owing to the uncertainty of prices.

The Spinning and Weaving Mill at Poona continued to employ many workmen and the output was large.

The trade in grass in West Khandesh continued to be slack owing to good rains and sufficiency of fodder with the agriculturist. The press at Nandurbar was closed throughout the year, and the presses at Nawapur worked only a few months. The timber trade in the same district did well. A saw-mill was newly set up at Nandurbar and should have a bright future before it, as ample raw material is available in the local market.

The hand-loom weaving industries in Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur continued to do well. The weaving factory at Karad (Satara) established last year which manufactures dhoties and material for shirts and coats is reported to be doing well.

The Reay Paper Mill at Mundhwa (Poona), the Glass factories at Talegaon (Poona) and Ogalewadi (Satara), the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Karla (Poona) and the Carpet factory at Kune (near Lonavla) continued to do well.

The Kirloskar Brothers Iron Factory (Satara) is flourishing. Another factory has been opened at Satara Road Railway Station for the manufacture of ploughs. The Match Factory at Karad (Satara) is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The Belapur Sugar Company (Ahmednagar) has brought 700 acres under sugarcane cultivation of which about 100 acres have been reserved for the supply of ripe cane to the sugar factory. The rest of the cane was crushed and manufactured into Gul. The price of jaggery has fallen and profits have been reduced to a minimum. A Sugar mill plant of about 500 tons capacity is being set up and it is hoped that after completion

of the factory all the available cane will be utilised for the manufacture of refined sugar.

The sugarcane industry in the Baramati taluka (Poona) was normal. The Nira Valley Sugar Company at Baramati started working their factory during the year. The approximate quantity of sugar-cane crushed was 52,100 tons, and the sugar turned out 290 tons of the value of Rs. 1,45,000. In addition about 500 tons of molasses worth Rs. 40,500 were produced. The Hanuman Sugar Factory at Fursingi (near Poona) worked on a small scale. It produced 675 pallas of sugar and 750 pallas of sweet oil valued at Rs. 40,450 and Rs. 52,540 respectively.

Southern Division.

The chief products for export of the Southern Division are :—
(1) Cotton, (2) Jowari, (3) Wheat, (4) Rice, (5) Timber, (6) Betelnut, (7) Tobacco, (8) Fish.

Cotton and grain trade was dull owing to a poor outturn. The majority of the cotton ginning and pressing factories did not get full work. Bail Hongal (Belgaum) however had a fairly good output. Only the Gokak Falls Mills which are not dependent on local supply did well.

The wheat crops in Dharwar suffered from a bad season.

The demand for Kolaba rice considerably decreased on account of larger imports of Burma rice and a fall in prices. Large stocks of paddy are held in reserve in anticipation of higher prices.

The trade in betelnut was brisk in Kanara, on account of a rise in the rate from Rs. 150 to 180 per khandi. The market for timber continued to be dull. The sales of pepper and cardamom were normal. Tobacco had a tolerably good year in Belgaum.

The weaving industry in Belgaum is carried on only on a small scale. A mill with 8 looms has been newly started at Belgaum, which turns out saris of ordinary quality. In Bijapur the industry is fairly prosperous. The saris of Ilkal and khans of Guledgud and Gudur find a good market in the Karnatak. So the industry in Dharwar also is thriving, the important centres being Hubli, Gadag, Gajendragad, Shirol and Ranebennur. 'Gudars' are produced on a large scale at Hebsur in the Dharwar District. The carpet industry at Navalgund is on a decline but efforts are being made to re-establish it, a Co-operative Society having been started with that object. The weaving of Kamblis in Ranebennur has improved both in texture and gloss. The blankets now pass as imitation putto cloth. Attempts are being made in the coast talukas of Kanara to increase the manufacture of Indian made cloth. Eighteen concerns with 110 looms have been working in Karwar taluka, and 60 looms in Ankola and 175 looms in the Southern Division of Kanara, where bed sheets and *dhotees* are the chief products. The Hand Loom Factory at Avarsa in Ankola taluka (worked *at a loss*) was closed. The few hand looms working in Kolaba produce coarse cloth and saris which are consumed in the local markets. The two weaving mills at Uran stopped working. The khadar movement has not added much

to the weaving industry in Ratnagiri. Mill yarn is mostly used for looms, and the khadar movement is spending its force.

Mr. Campbell remarks :—

"Enthusiasm for the 'spinning wheel' seems to be waning. One does not hear much about it nor notice it except in the homes of leading non-co-operators who seem to preserve it more as a drawing room decoration than for any practical use. The craze has ended as abruptly as it was started. Its failure to work miracles had dimmed its lustre perhaps finally. Hand-made khadi appears to be losing its popularity."

There are some brick factories in Panvel and Uran (Kolaba) which export bricks to Bombay.

The outturn of the Manikbag oil mill at Belgaum was normal. The oil mill at Bijapur with its supplementary industries fared well. The mills at Malwan and Chiplun (Ratnagiri) produced oil worth Rs. 8,000 and 50,000 respectively.

Fifty-four rice-hulling factories worked during the year, 53 in Kolaba and 1 in Kanara.

The Salt work at Sanikatta (Kanara) produced salt worth Rs. 99,000. The salt industry in Pen Taluka (Kolaba) is reviving as the Agris' strike has almost come to an end. The salt merchants at Uran have slightly suffered from high wages.

The catches of "Ghol" fish were poor in Kanara. The fishing industry in the coast villages of Kolaba (Southern Division) was in a flourishing condition. The oyster beds in Ratnagiri (Southern Division) are rich and plentiful but no attempt has been made to explore them.

The bangle industry at Ghodgeri (Belgaum) continues to make progress. Bangles of primitive type are prepared of imported glass in two villages in Bijapur and in the Khed and Chiplun Talukas of Ratnagiri they are consumed locally.

The best patterns of lacquer toys produced at Gokak (Belgaum) have been sent to the Empire Exhibition.

The trade in quarried stones was carried on vigorously at Badami (Bijapur).

Carpenters' societies on co-operative principles have been established at Konnur and Shelwadi in Dharwar.

The mango pulp factory at Honavar worked for a fortnight and produced 19,000 tins of pulp.

Sand and shingle from river and creek beds in Kolaba are exported to Bombay on a large scale. The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company has commenced to produce electric power. No use has yet been made of the tail water, either for irrigation or for industrial purposes.

A small soap factory was opened at Goregaon (Kolaba).

The outturn of six Aluminium factories at Vijaydurg (Ratnagiri) was Rs. 56,000 against Rs. 36,500 last year. The nib factories at Malwan worked on a small scale. The baking and cleaning of cashew nuts was on a large scale as usual, in Malvan Taluka, where it is carried on as a cottage industry. The total output was Rs. 5 against Rs. 4 lakhs.

Bombay Suburban Division.

During the year under report the trade and industries in their smaller sphere suffered from the depression which was marked in Bombay. The fortunes of the two cotton mills exactly follow those of the mills in Bombay City. The tanneries of the area being marginal industries were not working. Brick fields and quarries were fairly brisk.

Three new industries were introduced during the year in the district.

(*a*) There was a marked increase in the number of stables for milch cattle, owing to the action of the municipal and other public bodies in Bombay endeavouring to remove as many stables as possible from the island. These large stables are likely to be uncontrollable since they gravitate to areas where either there is no revenue control or to places where municipal administration is lax.

(*b*) Match making is being introduced on a commercial scale. How many of the factories will survive intense competition remains to be seen.

(*c*) At Mulund the large engineering works of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. are now in full swing in the manufacture of the pipes required for the Tansa Main. These works are notable for the large number of labour saving machines in use and the small number of local labourers employed.

Old established works such as the large salt pans at Bhandup, bone crushing mills, small dye works and metal works pursue an even course since they work for assured markets.

One very noteworthy feature of the district now is the very great growth of motor transport, particularly the use of heavy motor lorries. The roads of the district are in fair progress of reconstruction but more must still be done to accommodate the growing demand for motor transport. Several factories (the Hattersley Mills at Ghatkoper, the new Dyeworks at Hariali) and industries are maintained almost entirely by the use of motor transport since this gives the closest connection between factory and market. For heavy goods and comparatively short leads the railways certainly in the Suburbs cannot compete with motors and it is essential in the interests of the public wealth that the roads should be kept up to the highest state of efficiency. Bombay has little mineral wealth and its riches must be found in trade and industry. Good means of communication are essential for the proper circulation of wealth and the whole trend of the activities of the Development Department, apart from the endeavour to put building land on the market as a good marketable security, is in this district to facilitate the opening up of new industries and the provision of better and better means of communication.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

The prices of food grains showed a steady fall on account of the favourable nature of the season, but the prices of cloth and other necessaries

of life continued to rule high, as in the preceding year. In the case of food stuffs the decline in price was more marked in the case of maize in the Panch Mahals district where it was reduced by one half than in the previous year. This was due to the fact that the crop was bumper and there was no keen demand for the grain from outside. The prices of ghee, milk, etc., did not show any sign of decline. The price of fodder was lower than during the previous year. The price of seed cotton in Broach gradually increased in the season. It went up from Rs. 225 to Rs. 250 per bhar (24 local maunds of 40 lbs). The price of cotton varied from Rs. 540 to Rs. 675 per bhar during the year. In August it was Rs. 625 but in October it declined to Rs. 540 and again went up to Rs. 600 in February and advanced upto Rs. 675. In the latter part of the year it showed a tendency towards decline and by the end of the year the price was Rs. 600. The prices of timber and bricks in the Thana district went down and the merchants suffered heavy losses.

Central Division.

From November 1922 onwards prices fell in consequence of the excellent prospects of the rabi crops. The quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee ranged from $7\frac{12}{16}$ seers in Poona to $9\frac{9}{16}$ seers in Satara during the year as against $5\frac{3}{16}$ seers to $5\frac{15}{16}$ seers in the preceding year. The quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee was 10 seers in Ahmednagar and 11 seers in Sholapur during the year as against 7 seers and 9 seers in the preceding year. Prices were highest in November 1922 and lowest in March 1923. Prices of wheat and gram also fell. The price of foreign cloth has fallen slightly and has given some relief to the poorer classes. The two articles of common use which show a rise are salt and sugar.

2. Cotton, the chief money-producing crop of Khandesh, ruled high during the year to the benefit of the agriculturist. In West Khandesh the rate of cleaned cotton, which was Rs. 105 per Palla in 1922, varied from Rs. 81 to Rs. 155 during the same months of 1923.

3. Fodder was available in sufficient quantity at rates cheaper than in the preceding year.

Southern Division.

Prices of staple food grains showed a decline almost in all the districts. In each district they were influenced by local conditions.

In Belgaum, the price of jowari, the staple food grain of upghat districts ranged from 8 seers 11 chhataks to 10 seers 9 chhataks as against 5 seers 4 chhataks to 9 seers 9 chhataks per rupee. In Dharwar it fell from 8 seers 3 chhataks to 10 seers 1 chhatak. In Bijapur, however, in the Northern Division the price rose from 11 seers 14 chhataks to 10 seers 12 chhataks whilst in the Southern Division it fell from 9 to 10 seers. The Collector attributes this to local conditons and system of bad roads. The price of rice, the staple food grain of the Konkan districts, fell slightly all over the division. The prices of other food grains, *viz.*, wheat, turdal, etc., also showed a downward tendency.

Jagree fell, whilst sugar which is subject to influences from abroad, rose in price. The prices of imported cloth and other necessaries of life have not shown any marked fall. In spite of the khaddar movement and decline in the price of cotton, khadi still sells dear. This is said chiefly to be due to high cost of production and the popularity of the khadi movement with a certain class of persons. The price of kadbi remained almost stationary everywhere. The price of straw however rose in Kolaba. The price of salt has increased owing to the salt tax but there do not appear to be any signs of discontent in consequence.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Rice is the staple food as well as the principle crop of this district.

In spite of good local harvest there was no appreciable decrease in price of rice as local prices are governed by the Bombay Market.

Owing to moderate demand the prices of building materials were generally low throughout the year.

There was no marked reduction in prices of necessary articles of life or those of fodder.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

With the fall in the prices of food stuffs no corresponding fall in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour was noticed, except in Ahmedabad where a slight downward tendency is reported. The high wages demanded and paid have not improved the efficiency of labour. Landlords and cultivators find it increasingly difficult to secure field labourers because ample employment is found on Railway works in mills and factories and high wages are obtainable in South Africa and elsewhere. Wages of skilled labour ranged from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 3-0-0 per day while those of unskilled labour varied from annas eight to rupee one per day.

The railway construction works on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways and the development works in the suburbs of Bombay attract able bodied labourers, both skilled and unskilled, from the neighbouring districts. This migration considerably affects the labour problem of the Thana district. In that district rice fields are reported to have been neglected in some places and remained uncultivated for want of tenants and labourers.

During the year a prolonged strike affecting 54 weaving and spinning mills in Ahmedabad city led to a great deal of distress among the labouring class. This strike was due to a proposal to reduce wages and to a dispute as regards the terms of bonus. The strike lasted for two months and eight days. The strike came to an end on 8th June 1923 chiefly owing to the inability of the labourers to hold out longer. They went back in a dissatisfied frame of mind and gained nothing by the strike. The labourers behaved well throughout and were never guilty of violence to person or property.

There was a strike of the employees of cotton mills in Surat city which lasted from 25th September 1922 to 23rd October 1922, over the question

of annual bonus. About 2,296 men were involved. The strike was settled by negotiations.

Central Division.

The rates of wages were stationary except in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Poona districts and Satara City, where they were higher than last year. The increase in the rates in the Ahmednagar district and Satara City was due to better seasonal conditions and to building operations respectively. In East Khandesh district the wages of skilled labour rose in the last quarter of the year owing to building operations, while unskilled labour commanded substantially higher wages than last year owing to excellence of the season. The rates in Poona were higher owing to increased demand.

Sufficient labour was generally available in the division except in Poona and West Khandesh districts and in Karad taluka of the Satara district. In Poona the labour was scarce and dear because labourers have got into the way of seeking employment in large centres such as Bombay and on large works such as those of the Tata Companies, where they obtain regular work, house accommodation and good wages. In Karad there was a keen demand for field labour during the time of harvesting of groundnut and crushing of sugarcane. There is a general complaint among the agriculturists in the West Khandesh district that they do not get men for their field labour even on their paying wages in advance; this is attributed to the demand for labour in industrial centres and to the bad climate prevailing in many talukas of that district during the agricultural season.

The gins and presses in East Khandesh, the railway workshop at Igatpuri and other railway works in Nasik, the Tata enterprises in Poona, the new Bhatghar dam in the Bhor State and the mills in Sholapur afforded employment and good wages to local and outside labour.

Southern Division.

Labour continued to be dictatorial more or less everywhere in spite of an unsatisfactory season in some parts.

In Belgaum the supply of labour was equal to the demand all over the district except in parts of the Parasgad taluka where scarcity of labour was felt for a short time as the people owing to unfavourable season migrated to Sampgaon and Dharwar talukas in search of the more congenial harvest work. The construction of the Jail at Hindalge and of new buildings at Belgaum extension continued to foster a demand for labour.

The unfavourable season in Bijapur did not re-act to any appreciable extent on the labour question. There never seemed to be any special unemployment or absence of usual demand for labour. Late in the season some works were started on test work wages by the District Local Board and Public Works Department in order to give relief to the labouring class; but no one would come on the reduced wages. Such local scarcities do not affect the rate much as labourers are ready to migrate further afield if they can get better wages.

In Dharwar no shortage of labour or any considerable change in wages was noticed anywhere in the district except in the Eastern talukas where there was scarcity and where wages for unskilled labour had fallen slightly. Labourers could get employment on land improvement works started by well-to-do land owners and co-operative societies.

There was no change in the condition of labour in the Konkan districts. In Ratnagiri the wages continued to show an upward tendency owing to the emigration of labour to Bombay. In Kanara labour was abundant along the Coast and scarce above-ghats. Supply of labour from South Kanara has decreased of late with the result that spice gardeners have to pay high wages. Supa, Haliyal and to some extent Yellapur had to import labour from Goa. Wages in Kolaba showed no tendency to decline owing to the Tata Company's works in the district.

Labour on the whole is still inefficient and slow and too conservative in its methods. The labour problem has become a difficult one. The only possible solution seems to be the introduction of labour saving machines on a large scale. It is satisfactory to note that the cultivators have begun to realise the utility of machinery, but this movement is still in its infancy.

There was no material change in the condition of skilled labour.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Owing to the building activities and other development projects there was an abnormal demand for labour. Wages of skilled labourers were very high. The wages for ordinary unskilled labourers were on the following scale on an average :—

Male	.. ..	As. 12 to 1 Rupee.
Female	.. ..	„ 8 to 12
Child	.. ..	„ 6 to 8

Owing to the scanty rainfall in the Deccan many labourers have immigrated here in search of works from the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts. Most of these labourers are working at the various development works as also on private buildings and the demand for labour shows an upward tendency. The labourers from up-country prefer to work in this district rather than in Bombay as the conditions prevailing here resemble those in the mofussil to which they are accustomed. Most of the labourers return to their native lands and take with them the savings of their earnings. From personal enquiries it is learnt that they prefer to work in the suburbs and they were most unwilling to work in Bombay where the climate and the cost of living are very trying. It is gratifying to note that the managers and contractors look after the health of the labourers by providing medical aid. There are also a number of Pathans employed on various works. In two large works they were found taking kindly to heavy work with automatic machinery (rivetting and rock cutting).

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

Northern Division.

Mr. Kirpalani, Collector of Kaira, writes as under :—

"(1) As a topic of general interest the dacoities committed in Borsad Taluka and the adjoining parts of Anand and Matar Talukas have largely supplanted the Non-co-operation movement from the popular mind. The efforts of the Police in this direction have met with a fair measure of success, but the principal outlaws still continue to be at large and their toll of murder and pillage shews no decrease. The public in general continue to maintain their attitude of supineness at the reign of terror established in their midst. During the year it was found necessary to impose additional police at 3 villages of Borsad Taluka on account of harbouring dacoits, and at 13 villages of Anand Taluka on account of thefts in Railway trains. Government have recently sanctioned the posting of additional police at the cost of the villagers in all villages of Borsad taluka and in those villages of the Anand Taluka which are situated to the west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway line."

* * *

"3. The affairs of the Borsad Municipality were in a bad way and formed the subject matter of Press Note No. 3940-A dated 17th April 1923, General Department, issued by Government. The Municipality were warned under the Press Note to put their house in order if they wished to prevent further disaster and were given time to do so till 1st September 1923. The Municipality, have, however, failed to shew any improvement and further action against them is under contemplation."

"4. The pilgrim centre of Dakor was responsible for two tragic events during the year, *viz.*, a riot and a drowning accident. The former occurred on the Hindu New Year's day between two rival parties of Dharalas, between whom there was long standing enmity on the question of watch and ward of the town. Stones and brick-bats were used by the parties against each other and the Police officers intervening also received injuries. Ultimately firing had to be resorted to in order to disperse the rioters, but luckily there was no loss of life.

"The other accident which occurred on 30th May 1923 was more serious and resulted in the loss of 13 lives. The accident was due to the capsizing of a boat in which pilgrims were being taken from the town to a temple on the opposite side of the Gomti tank. The boat appears to have been overloaded on the return journey and capsized within a short distance of the bank. Notable assistance was rendered on the occasion by the Police officers present on the bank and by members of the Public. The work of the former received the recognition of the local Municipality."

Mr. Tudor-Owen, Collector of the Panch Mahals, remarks :—

"A Red Cross Fete was held at Godhra in January in order to raise money to supplement the fund which was started some years ago with the object of constructing and equipping a Women's Hospital at Godhra. The two funds have now been amalgamated and a body of trustees appointed to administer the money. The recent orders of Government with regard to the admission of low caste children into schools has caused some resentment among the Banias and other high castes of Halol, most of whom removed their children from the Local Board School to a private one which they started among themselves; but the opposition is petering out."

"*Co-operative Societies Propayanda.*—There is good progress in this direction in the Eastern Mahals. These co-operative societies have gained much popularity among the local agriculturists. The registration of applications for fresh societies will now be greatly facilitated owing to the appointment of a Special Mamlatdar for Co-operative work. The effect of this movement on the money lending local merchants is marked. They fear that they will lose control over the primitive Bhil. On the other hand the local cultivators have gained courage to free themselves from the clutches of sowkars."

Mr. Cowan, Collector of Broach, writes :—

"The outstanding feature of the year was the removal of the sex disqualification, as a result of which females were enfranchised to vote for the first time and their names were entered on the rolls under preparation. No special establishment was entertained for this work."

Mr. Macmillan, Collector of Surat, remarks :—

"The most interesting event of the year was the development of the 'Mata' or 'Dev movement among the Kaliparaj.

It was a religious revival movement of the type with which all western countries are familiar. It appears to have originated in its present form among the Bhils of Kalvan, although it had appeared in North Thana in the previous year.

From Kalvan it spread to Peint and the Dangs, where it appeared in August or September, and was thence spread by bands of 'Gavlis' to Nawapur in Khandesh, Vyara, Mandvi, Bansda, Dharampur and Chikhli.

It swept slowly over the whole district up to the coast but had permanent effects only in the areas with a fairly homogenous Kaliparaj population.

The idea behind the movement was that the goddess Mata or Devi was visiting the Kaliparaj for their regeneration, and communicated her messages and commands through mediums who became possessed or inspired and prophesied in her name.

The sign of possession was that the person affected usually, a young man or girl, began to shake his head and rock violently and fell into a sort of trance. He then gave out the commands of the Mata to the people.

These were always the same :

(1) To stop the drinking of intoxicating liquor.
(2) To stop all eating of flesh, fowl or fish.
(3) To stop keeping goats and fowls as they were ultimately kept to be eaten by some one.
(4) To bathe twice a day.
(5) To keep houses and their surroundings sweet and clean.
(6) In some cases households should eat together (instead of as before back to back to avoid the evil eye).

The sanction was partly moral, and partly simple superstitious fear of the consequences of disobedience. The whole force of the village social organisation and caste organization was enlisted for the carrying out of these new rules of life. Where the Kaliparaj were a scattered population among other castes, as in the areas near the coast, the movement only endured for a few days, weeks or months in any form, leaving permanent effects only on the habits of individuals who had profited by their short experience of temperance and cleanliness. The Mata was as a rule soon in proper form declared to have terminated her visit and raised her prohibitions.

In the solid Chowdra area of Mandvi the case was different. There the spirit of the Mata gained complete control of the whole caste and social organization of the country side, and the new rules of life could be strictly enforced.

Among the Chowdras of Mandvi the effects have been lasting. The consumption of liquor and toddy is to a great extent stopped, there is marked improvement in the condition of the people and the change in the general appearance of their villages is striking.

The strength of the original religious impulse has now died down, and the movement has changed into one of steady moral, social and economic reform.

Attempts were made by the local non-co-operation leaders to capture the movement for political purposes. Where it was superficial as in Jalalpur, they were fairly successful while it lasted but in Mandvi where it was deep and genuine, their efforts were more or less ignored.

In the Dangs an effort was made to revive it for political purposes after it had died down but this was easily checked.

The Chaudras were put to considerable loss through disposing of their fowls and goats and fishing nets but I have no doubt that they gained much more economically by saving on liquor. The improvement in their economic position is obvious. They wear better clothes, have taken largely to the use of brass dishes and say that they are more independent of the saukars for their pre-harvest grain supplies.

This combined with the good season last year has put them in a fairly strong position to bargain with their landlords and saukars for improved terms of tenancy and loans.

It is too soon to say how far the results of the movement will be permanent. On the one hand, the sanction on which its initial success was based was to a great extent superstitious fear. On the other, the people have had nearly a year's experience of the benefits of clean and temperate living."

* * * * * *

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks classed as efficient and retained in charge of Revenue Department.—In accordance with the orders in Government Order No. 6558 dated 1st July 1919 a grant of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned for the year 1922-1923 and it was distributed as shown below in proportion to the Himayat assessment on the tanks to be repaired.

	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	7,595
Kaira ..	5,161
Panch Mahals ..	28
Broach ..	1,300
Surat ..	6,916
Total ..	21,000

Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals were granted additional allotments of Rs. 500 and Rs. 122 respectively out of the amounts surrendered by the Collector of Kaira (Rs. 3,062) and Surat (Rs. 2,002).

Details with regard to the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of district.	Number of tanks repaired.	Amount spent on repairs.
Ahmedabad ..	17	6,165
Kaira ..	16	2,017
Panch Mahals ..	1	147
Broach ..	24	1,300
Surat ..	13	4,365
Total ..	71	13,994

Except in Broach and the Panch Mahals the full allotment was not utilized. In the Ahmedabad District Rs. 1,930 remained unspent on account of the sudden death of the overseer who was temporarily employed on this special duty.

In Kaira Rs. 3,144 remained unspent as the Mamlatdars reported that the tanks on which they proposed to spend the grant allotted to them would not hold water even after the repairs were effected, and that other tanks could not be selected for utilizing the grant owing to the nearness of the close of the year. In the Surat district Rs. 2,551 remained unspent as repairs could not be undertaken owing to the tanks selected being full of water. In the Ahmedabad district the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose while in other districts the execution was either entrusted to Local Board overseers or was supervised by the local revenue staff.

Central Division.

Village Panchayats.—In Ahmednagar 52 Village Panchayats were in existence during the year under report. The Collector remarks :—

"The general working of these institutions cannot be said to be satisfactory. They are however yet in their infancy and the District Local Board has had neither adequate

time nor funds to spend upon these bodies. Without substantial grants-in-aid to these institutions as in the case of the now defunct Sanitary Committees, it is not likely that these bodies will be able to show any tangible results."

Retrenchment.—The Collectors of Nasik, West Khandesh and Satara state that the reductions in establishments effected during the past year are adversely affecting the efficiency of the establishments.

The Collector of Satara reports :—

"Administration has been inevitably hampered by the retrenchment effected in previous years. The reduction from 3 Prants (excluding the Personal Assistant's charge) to 2 has led to both Prants being overworked. The more recent rearrangement of the Prants into North and South has accentuated the stress on the Southern Division. In spite of this the various offices have continued to work in a satisfactory manner."

Jangi Inam Grants.—The work of making Jangi Inam grants to soldiers who served with distinction in the War was completed during or shortly after the close of the year, *viz.*, on 30th September 1923. The largest number of grants were made in Satara district where 49 soldiers received land grants aggregating 2,152 acres, and 51 others received cash grants.

Southern Division.

Red Cross.—Collections in aid of the Red Cross were a special feature of the year. A Red Cross Fancy Fete held in Dharwar received the whole-hearted response from the public. The proceeds from the Fete amounted to about Rs. 12,000 and including cash collections the District Red Cross Fund reached a total of over Rs. 79,000. In Bijapur Rs. 20,800 and in Kanara a little over Rs, 2,800 were collected.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—A good deal of interest was taken in the Belgaum District by Rao Bahadur Palekar in encouraging cattle shows, agricultural demonstrations and Co-operative Societies. With the object of co-ordinating the work of agriculture and co-operation three Taluka Development Associations were started in Chikodi, Athni and Gokak Talukas. If they can be got to work keenly under proper guidance, they will do real service by useful agricultural propaganda, the introduction of up-to-date methods of agriculture and by the extension of the co-operative movement. Another Taluka Development Association has come into existence in Alibag under the Presidentship of Mr. Gharat of Awas. The Association has secured 400 members. An expert from the Agricultural Department has been appointed to investigate what agricultural improvements can be effected in the taluka and how to impart useful agricultural knowledge to the illiterate agriculturists.

Floods.—The year closed with a serious calamity in Dharwar and Kolaba districts. Between 9th and 11th of July, the Tungabhadra and the Vardha were in flood innundating 9 villages in Ranebennur and 1 in Hangal. The floods led to the collapse of a few houses and to the damage of fodder stacks. Tagai for fodder and free timber were granted. In Kolaba, on the 19th July there were unprecedented heavy floods at several river-side places. Seventeen lives were lost; 10 in Khalapur Petha and 7 in Mahad. There was also great loss of property. Many houses and crops were washed away or damaged. Clothes and cash

were distributed to the needy from the Wadia Fund. Local relief committees were also formed for relieving the distressed as far as possible.

Strike of tenants.—The Agri tenants strike in Kolaba practicallly ended in favour of the tenants although about 1,800 acres of land of two or three landlords still remained uncultivated in Pen. The strike however seriously affected the economic conditions of the taluka. The consequent total loss in paddy crops and salt manufacture is estimated at Rs. 9,75,000 and Rs. 2,25,000 respectively. The only redeeming feature was a reduction in the consumption of liquor among the cultivating class for want of money.

Indian Territorial Force.—In the Southern Division recruiting has been done so far only in the Kanara district. The Committee assisted by the Mamlatdar of Karwar carried on a vigorous propaganda. In all 171 applications were received; and though some were rejected on medical and other grounds, the district has completed a platoon. Committees have been formed in other districts and they are doing their best.

Protection against pig.—The pig problem in Kanara has become specially acute in Mundgod. The experiment of poisoning conducted by the Agricultural Department met with some success. But the Collector is of opinion that fencing areas on a large scale would be more effective. A beginning in this direction is reported to have been made at Hulihond where a Co-operative Society has been started for the purpose of enclosing all the lands in the village with a stone wall. If it succeeds, it will have numerous imitators.

Emigration and Immigration.—There was no immigration.

The partial failure of crops in the eastern part of the Dharwar district led to the emigration of a number of cultivators with their cattle from 135 villages to the neighbouring talukas lying to the South-West of the District where the crops were thriving. This emigration was however only temporary. At the end of the season they returned to their homes having benefited themselves both physically and materially by the change. About 300 people emigrated from Hangal taluka to Kanara district attracted by the good wages paid by the Forest Department.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Special matters connected with the War.—Jangi Inam land out of the Reserved Forest of Kandivli and Borivli was granted to Messrs. Dharma Rama, Lance Naik Ragho Rawool, and Havildar Sakharam More worth Rs. 3,000 in each case for having done good service in the War.

Famine Relief.—There was no famine in this district during the year 1922-23.

Of emigration there is none. Immigration has been mainly of two classes—workmen and criminal tribes.

The workmen have been generally law abiding and scattered evenly throughout the district, numbering most where large works are in

operation but finding work in all directions though usually on building or quarrying operations.

A large number of Pathans have joined the ranks of labour in the Division ; but their presence has, not infrequently, given rise to considerable alarm by reason of their violence and habits of blackmail.

EXTRACTS.

Northern Division.

S. M. BAHRUCHA, Esq., Collector of Thana.

Thana District would be a much more prosperous district if it drank less. The Land Revenue demand is 15 lacs per year, the Forest Revenue is 15 lacs and the Excise Revenue is 38 lacs. The meaning of these figures involving payment of lacs of rupees in wages and repayment of the same in liquor shops is that either owing to dearth of labour, the agricultural and forest labour is paid much more than what this labour should command from economical point of view, or that the standard of household comfort of these people is so low that they spend more than 50 per cent. of the wages in drink. Both factors are working as they are interdependent. The curse of drink means sapping of vitality and early death. The population does not increase rapidly and dearth of labour is the natural consequence, especially as Thana is next door to Bombay. The people are most scantily clothed ; their huts are cheap frameworks of mud and bamboos, they do not spend even one rupee per year on education of their children and their food is of the coarsest. In fact there is no improvement in their mode of living or standard of comfort for generations while their wages have gone up threefold during the last 10 years. The surplus income goes mostly to the country liquor shop. Hundreds of Political agitators, both local and from Bombay and Poona, visit the Taluka towns in course of the year and preach "Boycott, Swadeshi and Swarajya," but not one of these gentlemen cares to penetrate into the villages to teach them to improve their standard of home-comfort, to educate their children or to lay by a little from their fat wages for the rainy day. Directly we try to reduce the number of liquor shops so as to lessen temptation to the people, the number of illicit distillation offences goes up. In the monsoon there is a still working in almost every village where the mhowra flowers are buried underground. The number of excise offences discovered is but a small percentage of those that go undetected in this district of heavy monsoon and inaccessible and difficult nalas and valleys. Verily, it is a very drunken district and the results are seen in the pigmy physique, and low intellect of the people. At least a generation will lapse before compulsory primary education can bring about improvement.

Southern Division.

G. F. S. COLLINS, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Collector, K. D., Kanara.

1. *Forest policy and the Press Note of 1920.*—The orders of Government on the modification of the Settlement and on other various concessions in Karwar Taluka were promulgated in March, and were generally well received. In April meetings were held at Madangeri and Ankola of Ankola taluka at which the orders of Government regarding the extension of Minor Forest on the coast were announced and favourably received by the actual cultivators.

In the Manchikeri area of Yellapur taluka the assignments given out by the Collector in 1921-22 for conversion into benas, *i.e.*, grass lands, are gradually being cleared. It has been decided to continue the policy by allowing the clearing by fire of strips up to 100 yards wherever wanted. The revised working plan for the Yellapur and Mundgod high forests, which has made ample provision for the needs of agriculture and the formation of grazing grounds in thick forest areas is proceeding, and the good effects are already noticeable.

2. *Strips round cultivation.*—There was no further demarcation of strips except in isolated cases.

Much has been done in Supa petha by way of clearing strips by fire and Kumri cultivation. In almost every village and hamlet something has been done. The concession is much valued and is of great importance to the agriculture of that tract.

In Karwar taluka permission to fire and Kumri strips has been given and availed of in the village of Maingini and two hamlets of Barge.

3. *Clearing of Jungle round village sites and cultivation.*—A special report has already been made on this question. The system is being developed in Karwar Taluka and Supa petha, but little has been done elsewhere in the sub-division.

4. *Supply of bamboos and stakes for fencing purposes.*—This concession continues to be largely made use of. Certain minor complaints that places set apart for bamboo cutting outside the two-mile area are not conveniently situated were received, and were set right where necessary. In Mundgod the people wished to be allowed to cut bamboos in the rains as they said that otherwise they had to be collected in May and would be attacked by ants. This was found to be an exaggerated grievance. The people cannot be allowed to enter forests while regeneration is in progress.

5. *Supply of dead bamboos for gul making.*—This concession has been made use of in Karwar and Ankola talukas. In Karwar the agriculturists can go to all open forests up the river and remove the dead bamboos. This is of advantage both to the agriculturist and to the Forest Department.

APPENDIX No. I—District Form No. II.

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1922-23, and

Name of District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed Revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Nett alienation of Total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	843*	50	32,15,139	8,796	5,92,109	1,76,350	8,66,414
Kaira	561†	28	31,30,427	50,831	8,41,948	55,454	67,889
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	6,52,974	6,893	1,51,102	26,783	1,09,925
Broach	400	15	26,40,636	37,202	4,90,056	49,206	85,947
Surat	814	35	28,84,501	45,371	4,02,825	36,163	15,224

* Decrease is due to the transfer of the village of Baroda to Kaira District as per Govern

† Increase is due to the transfer of the village of Baroda from Dholka Taluka of Ahmeda Department) dated

DISTRICT FORM No. II.

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions balances outstanding on 31st July 1923.

Remaining fixed Revenue for Collection.			Miscellaneous Fluctuating Revenue.	Local Fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			Rs.
13,80,873	1,34,790	55,807	1,59,350	1,53,704	8,885		18,75,639
						Remissions ...	... 1,18,032
						Suspensions ...	... 1,49,049
						Collections ...	... 16,08,116
						Unauthorized ...	... 442
16,86,257	5,21,501	6,547	69,017	1,92,025	6,226		23,69,121
						Remissions ...	... 61,501
						Suspensions ...	... 40,119
						Collections ...	... 22,65,940
						Unauthorized ...	... 1,561
3,24,404	31,206	2,721	31,953	37,445	301		4,27,428
						Remissions ...	... 2,843
						Suspensions ...	... ...
						Collections ...	... 4,23,842
						Unauthorized ...	... 743
17,48,763	2,22,198	7,174	1,78,460	1,69,510	12,385		23,13,720
						Remissions ...	... 7,134
						Suspensions ...	... ...
						Collections ...	... 23,06,574
						Unauthorized ...	... 12
22,25,502	1,43,159	16,257	68,041	1,76,996	571		26,29,384
						Remissions ...	... 28,784
						Suspensions ...	... ...
						Collections ...	... 26,00,600
						Unauthorized ...	... ...

ment Resolution, No. 5745, dated 13th October 1922.

bad District to Matar Taluka of Kaira District (Government Resolution No. 5745 (Revenue 13th October 1922).

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1922-23, and balances

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Other years.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	5,012	9,79,995	68,150	1,353	7,933	4,564
Remissions	2,370	1,45,984	12,193	671	3,288	1,877
Suspensions	.....	4,06,474	55,040	.....	.....	.....
Collections	2,642	4,26,066	917	502	2,539	2,678
Unauthorized	.....	1,471	.....	180	2,106	9
Kaira	.....	13,78,910	16,874	1,637	1,127	3,406
Remissions	.....	49,419	162	1,628	55	1,551
Suspensions	.....	6,88,272	11,322	.....	.....	.....
Collections	.....	6,41 219	5,390	9	49	526
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,023	1,329
Panch Mahals	57	1,30,023	3,985	2	21	192
Remissions	.....	380	89	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	1,140	271	.....	...	.....
Collections	57	1,28,191	3,413	2	17	192
Unauthorized	.....	312	212	.....	4	.....
Broach	.....	5,06,636	16,929	.....	18	123
Remissions	.....	34	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	78,489	6,206	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	4,28,113	10,723	.....	18	116
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	7
Surat	.....	6,445	.....	.....	...	34
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	920	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	5,525	.....	.....	...	34
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

DISTRICT FORM NO. II—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central, Southern, and Bombay Suburban Divisions outstanding on 31st July 1923—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
29,42 646	...	...	.....	...	...	10,707	
.....	2,84,415	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,10,563	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	20,43,460	40,992	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	4,208	...	
37,71,075	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,14,316	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	7,39,713	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	29,13,133	10,421	...	31,189	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,913	...	
5,61,708	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	3,312	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	1,411	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	5,55,714	492	...	21,869	
.....	...	...	.....	...	1,271	...	
28,37,426	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	7,168	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	84,695	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	27,45,544	6,761	...	3,561	
.....	...	...	.....	...	19	...	
26,35,863	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	28,784	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	920	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	26,06,159	1,835	...	8,626	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

APPENDIX No. I—

Name of District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed Revenue including N. A. and all other dues.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Thana	1,532*	69	14,04,487	109	70,161	7,922	2,004
Divisional Total	4,766½	266½	1,39,28,164	1,49,232	25,48,201	3,51,878	11,47,403
Figures for 1921-22 ...	4,764½	267½	1,39,42,050	1,49,470	25,54,625	3,31,246	11,48,525

* One inam Village of Mulgaon

District Form No. II—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Miscellaneous Fluctuating Revenue.	Local Fund.	Loss collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated land (Class VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
12,70,651	40,561	13,079	1,15,734	93,591	3,476		15,30,140
						Remissions	293
						Suspensions	...
						Collections	15,25,336
						Unauthorized	4,511
85,36,460	10,93,415	1,01,585	6,32,555	8,23,271	31,844		...1,11,45,439
						Remissions	2,18,587
						Suspensions	1,89,168
						Collections ...	...1,07,30,408
						Unauthorized	7,269
85,70,773	10,93,496	93,915	5,28,133	8,20,676	51,921	Figures for 1931-32	...1,10,55,072

converted into Khalsa.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX No. I—

Name of District.	Arrears of Consolidated Revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Other years.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	.....	.....	.....	61	125	1,342
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	46
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	9	73	1,200
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	52	52	96
Divisional Total ...	5,069	30,02,009	1,05,933	3,053	9,324	9,661
Remissions	2,370	1,95,817	12,444	2,299	3,343	3,474
Suspensions	.....	11,75,295	72,839	.....	...	.....
Collections	2,699	16,29,114	20,443	522	2,696	4,746
Unauthorized	.....	1,783	212	233	3,185	1,441
Figures for 1921-1922 ...	4,14,184	9,095	38,32,092	7,123	6,457	17,681

DISTRICT FORM No. II—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward.)	Balance unauthorized.	Non-chargeable items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,31,668	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	330	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,26,618	6,441	...	8,191	
.....	...	...	.....	...	4,711	...	
1,42,80,386	...	...	.....	66,942	...	84,143	
.....	4,38,334	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	14,37,302	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,23,00,628	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	14,122	...	
1,58,39,544	1,90,959	31,13,017	1,47,13,630	45,766	21,938	35,102	

APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed Revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,236½	138½	22,77,147	286	2,93,309	15,258	20
East Khandesh	1,737	65½	37,62,993	882	3,38,250	32,728	817
West Khandesh	1,445	43	22,76,454	10	2,00,092	66,268	41
Nasik	1,534	161	22,34,964	13	2,98,035	25,964	94
Poona	1,004½	197¾	20,26,237	1,054	4,17,720	7,950	834

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed Revenue for Collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N.A. assessment (including Judi in Class VII).	Miscellaneous Fluctuating Revenue.	Local Fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
A. 17,95,940 B. 0 C. 295	1,70,385	1,654	65,403	1,42,465	38,105		21,38,037
						Remissions ...	1,845
						Suspensions ...	4,59,309
						Collections ...	16,76,746
						Balance ...	137
A. 32,05,485 B. 0 C. 0	1,56,315	28,516	1,15,237	2,37,688	1,783		37,41,458
						Remissions ...	61,791
						Suspensions ...	...
						Collections ...	36,79,250
						Balance ...	417
A. 19,43,856 B. 0 C. 57	51,980	14,150	1,58,095	1,45,923	7,630		23,06,431
						Remissions ...	9,073
						Suspensions ...	2,08,335
						Collections ...	20,87,539
						Balance ...	1,484
A. 17,66,164 B. 38 C. 1	1,32,219	12,436	83,192	1,41,030	10,311		21,24,769
						Remissions ...	61,859
						Suspensions ...	5,38,736
						Collections ...	15,24,174
						Balance ...	...
A. 14,17,593 B. 0 C. 0	1,38,846	42,240	95,101	1,30,282	13,385		18,10,677
						Remissions ...	6,382
						Suspensions ...	1,15,286
						Collections ...	16,65,484
						Balance ...	23,525

APPENDIX

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Other years.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	32,889	17,60,786*	12,13,956	.....	.....	29
Remissions	22,599	3,16,454	1,183	.....	.....	21
Suspensions	...	11,08,771	11,89,662	.....	.....	...
Collections	10,290	3,35,538	23,103	.....	.....	8
Balance	.....	23	8	.....	.....	...
East Khandesh	.....	3,411	88	.....	35	66
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	3,411	88	.....	35	66
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
West Khandesh	644	81,275	1,334	1,577	3,880	6,490
Remissions	644	...	.....	298	655	1,249
Suspensions	.....	40,652	954	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	40,623	380	957	2,359	4,134
Balance	.....	...	.....	322	866	1,107
Nasik	1,540	9,48,570	6,127	.....	.....	...
Remissions	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	1,540	8,12,406	867	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	1,36,530	5,260	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona	27,848	5,82,854	4,07,289	540	1,953	6,298
Remissions	8,960	66	1,554	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	12,362	4,14,713	3,85,305	.....	.....	...
Collections	5,326	1,67,950	20,296	136	134	5,144
Balance	1,900	125	134	404	1,819	1,154

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original Demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
51,45,697*	...	...	.....	...	...	...	* This figure includes Rs. 1,224 on account of suspended arrears for 1920-21 of the alienated village of Ratnapur made Khalsa.
.....	3,42,102	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	27,57,742	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	20,45,685	36,920	...	4,919	
.....	...	...	.....	...	168	...	
37,45,058	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	61,791	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	36,82,850	22,489	...	35,991	
.....	...	...	.....	...	417	...	
24,01,631	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	11,919	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	2,49,941	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	21,35,992	18,670	...	7,239	
.....	...	...	.....	...	3,779	...	
30,81,406	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	61,893	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	13,53,549	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,65,964	6,358	...	20,457	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
23,37,459	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	16,962	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	9,27,666	.....	13,202	...	1,38,600	
.....	...	...	18,64,470	...	28,361	...	
.....	...	...	.....				

APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed Revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Nett alienation of Total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,156	6,421	88	18	256
Satara	969	389	29,09,279	1,125	8,65,903	6,601	1,172
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	10,963	168	...	...	...
Sholapur	669	50	14,31,049	819	1,44,946	4,950	375
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total ..	8,594¾*	1,044¾*	1,69,18,123	4,189	25,58,255	1,59,719	3,353
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	19,934	6,579	88	18	256
Total for 1921-22	8,592¾	1,045¾	1,67,85,122	4,084	25,40,259	1,56,732	4,055

* The net increase of 1 in the total number of villages is due to the formation of a new village August

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed Revenue for Collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A assessment (including Judi in Class VII).	Miscellaneous Fluctuating Revenue.	Local Fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
.....	373	...	...	...	...	.....	373
A. 16,33,153 B. 372 C. 1,335	3,90,529	9,089	28,789	1,80,620	47,964		21,95,923
						Remissions ...	12,429
						Suspensions ...	1,89,496
						Collections ...	19,93,998
						Balance ...	...
.....	10,654	151	1	9	...	.....	10,815
A. 11,83,306 B. 0 C. 2,500	66,908	27,245	1,67,168	94,224	2,659		15,38,692
						Remissions ...	6,239
						Suspensions ...	1,77,352
						Collections ...	13,53,064
						Balance ...	2,037
.....	1,815	...	1,045	...	...	.....	2,860
						Collections ...	2,118
						Balance ...	742
							1,58,55,987
A. 1,29,45,497 B. 410 C. 4,188	11,07,182	1,35,330	7,12,985	10,72,232	1,21,837		
						Remissions ...	1,59,618
						Suspensions ...	16,88,514
						Collections ...	1,39,80,255
						Balance ...	27,600
.....	12,842	151	1,046	9	...	.....	14,048
A. 1,28,62,317 B. 2,550 C. 3,051	11,01,893	1,10,181	5,62,787	10,56,363	1,46,954	.....	1,55,52,188

"Igatpuri town" as per Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5429, dated 10th, 1922.

APPENDIX

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Other years.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	1	.....	.....	...
Satara	35,874	3,96,525	18,164	.....	.....	1,110
Remissions	35,782	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	3,49,972	18,164	.....	.....	...
Collections	92	46,553	.....	.....	.....	1,110
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	.....	4,93,523	1,65,868	.....	.....	159
Remissions	.....	15	3	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	2,64,553	1,65,213	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	2,28,955	652	.....	.....	159
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	763
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total ...	98,795	42,67,344	18,12,826	2,117	5,868	14,152
Remissions	67,985	3,16,569	2,740	298	655	1,270
Suspensions	13,902	29,91,067	17,60,165	.....	.....	...
Collections	15,708	9,59,560	49,779	1,093	2,528	10,621
Balance	1,200	148	142	726	2,685	2,261
Extra Territorial ...	.....	...	1	.....	.....	763
Total, 1921-22 ...	21,02,398	1,53,340	64,54,022	2,637	4,263	52,550

No. I—*contd.*

Gross Consolidated original Demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
374	...	...	...	...	374	...	
26,47,596	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	48,211	...	.....	...	...	...	
...	...	5,57,632	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	20,41,753	30,947	...	31,100	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
10,815	...	...	10,815	...	...	...	
21,98,242	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	6,257	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,07,118	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,82,830	7,517	...	5,577	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2,037	...	
3,623	...	...	2,881	...	742	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
2,20,57,089	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	5,49,135	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	64,53,648	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	1,50,19,544	1,36,103	...	2,43,883	
.....	...	...	.....	...	34,762	...	
14,812	...	..	13,696	...	1,116	...	
2,43,21,398	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

				Rs.
Add—				
Over collections	...	...	...	1,36,103
Non-tharavband items	...	...	...	2,43,883
Revenue received on behalf of other Districts	...	...	...	.....
Gross Consolidated Land Revenue in the Central Division	...	...	...	1,54,13,226

APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed Revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including Forest.	Nett alienation of Total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,27,082	3,271	6,65,591	14,860	18
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,38,762	48	3,62,392	5,805	33
Dharwar	1,279	184	35,62,919	10,715	6,05,050	37,342	82
Kanara	1,419	...	10,66,975	...	4,761	59,867	7,359
Kolaba	1,541	86	15,11,799	655	93,545	3,580	5,529

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local Fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).		
Agricultural.								
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
						Demand	...	20,59,822
						Remissions	...	1,348
13,44,407	4,96,247	2,688	63,523	1,57,828	4,871	Suspensions	...	76,718
						Collections	...	19,79,462
						U. A.	...	2,294
						Demand	...	17,20,092
						Remissions	...	396
12,29,474	3,30,953	10,057	36,242	1,21,372	8,006	Suspensions	...	6,44,659
						Collections	...	10,65,608
						U. A.	...	9,229
						Demand	...	31,78,864
						Remissions	...	66,688
22,88,902	6,08,941	11,887	55,651	2,20,244	6,761	Suspensions	...	4,77,338
						Collections	...	26,34,609
						U. A.	...	229
						Demand	...	10,89,282
						Remissions	...	3,052
						Suspensions	...	.....
9,87,623	6,032	1,333	32,866	64,258	2,830	Collections	...	10,86,230
						U. A.	...	.....
						Demand	...	15,18,393
						Remissions	...	19,217
						Suspensions	...	.....
13,73,812	23,604	11,074	20,348	92,997	3,443	Collections	...	14,99,176
						U. A.	...	.....

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Other years.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum—	1,932	1,12,168	10,418	2,680	1,656	3,290
Remissions	1,924	...	...	1,225	8	8
Suspensions	...	64,487	10,418	...	...	...
Collections	8	47,681	...	593	1,583	2,887
U. A.	...	...	...	862	65	395
Bijapur—	...	6,14,073	2,168	13	1,918	5,981
Remissions	.	2,175	...	...	...	77
Suspensions	...	5,81,510	2,168	...	...	...
Collections	...	30,085	...	13	1,124	4,090
U. A.	...	303	...	...	794	1,814
Dharwar—	21,244	3,569	21,984	....	21	325
Remissions	15,442	19	...	...	...	58
Suspensions	5,212	2,869	19,814	...	...	...
Collections	590	681	2,170	...	21	267
U. A.	...	...	....	...	...	...
Kanara—	352	186	3,927	70	...	668
Remissions	57	...	...	44	...	82
Suspensions	...	...	3,907	...	...	...
Collections	295	186	20	26	...	586
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba—	....	...	150	...	...	2,537
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	2,196
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	150	...	...	341
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-Tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
21,91,966	...	...	...	7,791	...	26,778	
...	4,513	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1,51,623	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	20,32,214	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	*3,616	..	*Recoverable Rs. 1,810 Irrecoverable ,, 1,806
23,44,245	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ... 3,616
...	2,648	...	...	11,307	...	7,768	
...	...	12,28,537	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11,00,920	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	†12,140	...	†The whole amount is recoverable.
32,26,007	...	...	...	6,788	...	8,214	‡18 Villages were amalgamated into by Government Notification No. 5557-B., dated 7th September 1922.
...	82,207	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5,05,233	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	26,38,338	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	§229	...	§Recoverable.
10,94,485	...	...	...	2,590	...	9,236	
...	3,235	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,907	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,87,343	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	20,373	...	11,101	¶9 Inam Villages of Sardar Bivalkar were amalgamated into 3 by Government Notification No. 319-B. of 4th December 1922.
15,21,060	...	...	...				
...	21,413	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14,99,667	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Name of District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed Revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Nett to alienation of total inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	1,268	68	9,89,359	239	84,086	2,051	10,102
Total for 1922-23 ...	7,434	717	1,15,96,896	14,928	18,15,425	1,23,505	23,123
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,979	...	3,188	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527
Total for 1921-22 ...	7,444	723	1,15,40,271	15,300	18,20,598	1,23,351	24,032
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,563	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local Fund.	Less collections in 19 -19 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12, *minus*) (13).	
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII.)					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand ...	9,64,546
						Remissions ...	4,097
8,71,464	20,464	953	14,933	61,778	5,046	Suspensions ...	3,493
						Collections ...	9,56,956
						U. A. ...	.....
						Demand ...	...1,05,30,999
						Remissions ...	94,798
80,95,682	14,86,241	37,992	2,23,563	7,18,477	30,956	Suspensions ...	12,02,408
						Collections ...	92,22,041
						U. A. ...	11,752
1,481	18,310	...	...	...	6	.....	19,785
394	1,185	...	240	15	...	.....	1,834
4,166	26	...	...	...	...	.....	4,192
							25,811
6,041	19,521	...	240	15	6		
						Demand ...	...1,04,91,665
						Remissions ...	92,467
80,48,376	14,75,295	33,319	1,76,420	7,13,998	25,743	Suspensions ...	42,211
						Collections ...	...1,02,74,123
						U. A. ...	12,864
							25,592
6,041	19,521	...	30	...	...		

APPENDIX

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Other years.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	7,356	2,753	3,564	...	...	63
Remissions	...	...	10	...	...	...
Suspension	6,117	2,320	2,907	..	...	...
Collection	1,239	433	647	...	..	63
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1922-23	30,884	7,32,749	42,211	2,763	3,595	12,864
Remissions	17,423	2,194	10	1,269	8	2,421
Suspension	11,329	6,51,186	39,214	...	...	...
Collection	2,132	79,066	2,987	632	2,728	8,234
U. A.	...	303	..	862	859	2,209
Extra Territorial—						
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	30
Bijapur	...	...	...	.	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Extra Territorial ...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Tharavband items...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1921-22	1,91,575	30,050	15,29,177	1,823	3,630	36,790
Remissions	26,677	82	272	252	19	411
Suspension	9,990	20,894	7,32,749	...	...	...
Collection	1,54,898	9,014	7,96,156	333	2,156	32,784
U. A.	10	60	...	1,238	1,455	3,595
Extra Territorial	...	...	132	...	...	26
Add—						
Over collections ...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Non-Tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...

I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-Tharavband items.	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,78,282	...	...	...	1,835	...	22,340	
...	4,107	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14,837	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9,59,338	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,13,56,065	...	...	...	50,684	...	85,437	
...	1,18,123	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19,04,137	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	93,17,820	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15,985	...	
19,815	...	200	19,615	66	...	...	
1,834	...	...	1,834	10	...	...	
4,192	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
25,841	...	200	25,641	76	...	...	
		...	50,760	...	...	...	
...	...	...	85,437	...	...	...	
...	...	...	94,79,658	...	...	...	
...	...	...					
		...	...	40,565	...	92,283	
1,22,14,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1,20,180	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	8,05,844	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,12,69,464	...	19,222	...	
...	...	...	...	...	30	...	
25,750	...	...	25,720	4			
				...	...	...	
...	...	...	40,565	...	...	...	
...	...	...	92,283	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,14,28,032	...			

APPENDIX

Name of District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed revenue including Notified Area and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land, including forest, assigned for special and public purposes.	Net alienation of Total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Occupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban ...	44	48	1,97,240	321	60,568	6,260	16,419
Bombay Suburban for 1921-22.	43	48	2,00,028	321	60,835	6,689	14,819
Total for the Presidency proper.	20,838½	2,076½	4,26,40,423	1,68,670	69,82,449	6,41,362	11,90,298
Total for the Presidency proper for 1921-22.	20,844½	2,084½	4,24,67,471	1,69,175	69,76,317	6,18,018	11,91,431

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Miscellaneous Fluctuating Revenue.	Local Fund.	Less collection of 1921-22 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated Land Revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other Notified Area assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
78,505	2,277	32,890	41,436	13,736	2,386	Remissions ...	1,655
						Suspensions ...	8,876
						Collections ...	1,54,958
						Unauthorised ...	962
						Total for 1921-22 ...	1,57,175
						Remissions ...	4,119
						Suspensions ...	5,364
						Collections ...	1,46,263
						Unauthorised ...	1,436
							...
84,470	2,346	30,548	30,874	13,256	4,319	.....	3,76,98,876
2,96,60,732	36,89,115	3,07,797	16,00,539	26,27,716	1,87,023	.....	3,71,86,100
2,95,71,537	36,73,000	2,07,963	12,98,214	26,04,293	2,28,937		

APPENDIX

Name of District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	Other years.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	436	463	5,364	80	34	1,436
Remissions ...	27	463	4,072	...	...	...
Suspensions ...	...	441	1,319	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	...	1,489	...	...	...
U. A. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total for 1921-22 ...	436	3,763	...	104	312	8,963
Remissions ...	...	3	...	11	87	2,370
Suspensions ...	436	463	...	...	...	...
Collections ...	...	3,297	...	81	157	6,559
U. A. ...	...	...	...	12	68	34
Bombay Suburban for 1921-22.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for the Presidency proper.	1,35,184	80,02,565	19,66,339	8,013	18,721	38,113
Total for the Presidency proper for 1921-22.	27,05,593	1,97,148	1,13,15,231	11,687	14,662	1,15,984

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollection (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-Tharavbund Items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,74,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	6,217	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	...	10,636	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,56,447	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	964	...	
1,70,753	...	...	...	2,953	...	...	
...	6,583	...	...	...	...	723	
...	...	6,263	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,56,357	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,550	...	
	Add—						
	Over Collection		2,390				
	N. T.		25,260				
Gross C.	L. R.		1,84,097				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,78,67,804	11,11,809	98,05,723	3,68,84,439	2,53,729	65,833	4,13,463	
5,20,46,405	25,17,948	1,01,02,865	3,93,60,745	2,13,251	64,847	2,85,796	

APPENDIX

TAGAI FORM

Trial balance sheet and Wasulbaki statement for the districts

Serial Number.	Name of district.	Balance on 1st October 1922.	In the year.			Demands
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections.)	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	18,58,281	.....	3,91,642	3,554	9,012
2	Kaira	15,79,274	1,495	5,46,196	97	12,267
3	Panch Mahals	3,54,395	3,787	1,33,778	46	402
4	Broach	10,60,683	519	8,35,743	1,503	211
5	Surat	22,362	1,270	10,349	.....	.....
6	Thana	60,152	4,670	25,786	17	.....
	Total, for Northern Division...	49,35,150	11,741	19,43,294	5,217	21,892

No. II.

IX—Principal.

in the Northern Division for 1922-1923.

over due.		Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
Unauthorized.	Balance at the end of September 1923.		
8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,178	14,63,085	16,137	The difference of Rs. 1,117 in the opening balance as compared with the closing balance in the last year's return is due to the transfer of the amount Rs. 1,191 pertaining to the village of Baroda, Taluka Dholka to Matar Taluka in the Kaira district and adjustment on account of a mistake of Rs. 74 in the closing balance of North Daskroi Taluka reported last year.
1,225	10,34,479	37,088	The difference of Rs. 1,191 in the opening balance as compared with the closing balance in the last year's return is due to the transfer of the amount Rs. 1,191 pertaining to village of Baroda, Taluka Dholka as mentioned above. The figures for this District include takavi to rabaris and Dhed weavers.
1,985	2,24,358	2,386	
1,199	2,23,956	1,74,375	The difference of Rs. 19 in the opening balance as compared with the closing balance in the last year's return is due to adjustments in Anand and Ankleshwar Talukas on account of a mistake.
.....	13,183	.....	
325	30,019	31	
20,912	29,98,360	2,30,017	

TAGAI FORM

Serial Number.	Name of district.	Balance on 1st October 1922.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	1,80,142	1,22,131	1,45,288	1,509
2	Kaira	93,209	86,816	1,13,018	12
3	Panch Mahals	23,275	14,522	29,625	7
4	Broach	1,992	92,219	93,702	282
5	Surat	375	2,089	1,807	.....
6	Thana	263	4,150	4,037	42
	Total, for Northern Division ...	3,08,556	3,21,935	3,87,767	1,852

IX—Interest.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1923.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
443	4,233	1,56,471	Difference of Rs. 14 in the opening balance as compared with the closing balance of the last year's return is due to the transfer of the amount (— Rs. 38) pertaining to the village Baroda, Taluka Dholka to Matar Taluka of the Kaira District and adjustment on account of a mistake in the closing balance of (+ Rs. 24) North Daskroi Taluka reported last year. The closing balance of the current year is reduced by Rs. 8,305. The closing balance of the current year is reduced by Rs. 8,305 as there was a mistake in the accounts of Dhandhuka Taluka and hence adjustment was made in the account.
1,521	575	66,994	The difference of Rs. 38 in the opening balance is due to the transfer of the village Baroda from Dholka Taluka to Matar Taluka as mentioned above.
.....	886	7,965	
7	130	137	The difference of Rs. 3 in the opening balance is due to adjustments in Ankleshwar Taluka (on account of a mistake).
.....	.....	657	
.....	343	343	
1,971	6,167	2,32,567	

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM No. IX—Principal.

Trial balance sheet and Wasulbaki statement of Tagai Advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1923.

Serial Number.	Name of district.	Balance on 1st October 1922.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1923.	Voluntary overpayments out of future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	43,58,845	1,524	7,95,490	73	19,365	22,295	35,64,806	34,869	
2	East Khandesh ...	3,26,976	18,160	1,50,110	...	...	...	1,94,996	1,671	
3	West Khandesh ...	5,53,696	22,023	2,68,169	1,165	14,264	3,343	3,06,385	...	
4	Nasik ...	12,23,921	4,843	3,61,553	150	1,22,260	...	8,67,061	15,198	
5	Poona ...	16,18,241	8,112	3,94,772	...	39,566	18,331	12,31,584	7,931*	
6	Satara ...	3,61,522	2,857	78,304	150	33,065	13	2,85,925	8,067	
7	Sholapur ...	6,52,629	7,269	1,97,399	...	21,127	...	4,62,499	2,984	
	Total for Central Division ...	90,95,833	64,788†	22,45,827	1,538	2,50,547	43,982	69,13,256	70,720	

Note.—Difference of Rs. 13,742 between the figures shown in column 9 of last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to adjustments in accounts.

* This sum is not included in column 5.

† Includes Rs. 1,307 on account of refunds.

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM No. IX—Interest.

Serial Number.	Name of district.	Balance on 1st October 1922.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1923.	Remarks. Over collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	2,55,120	1,53,459	4,03,239	6	1,558	3,775	5,334	
2	East Khandesh ...	8,823	19,053	25,356	...	...	...	2,520	62
3	West Khandesh ...	6,448	42,876	45,503	127	2,580	1,113	3,694	
4	Nasik ...	70,346	90,371	67,066	24	24,728	...	99,727	
5	Poona ...	84,828	97,140	1,44,041	...	13,413	1,706	37,927	870
6	Satara ...	1,438	25,519	22,809	27	4,598	...	4,121	
7	Sholapur ...	24,905	47,977	62,274	...	4,829	...	10,608	
	Total for Central Division ...	4,51,908	4,76,395	7,74,188	184	51,706	6,594	1,56,931	

Note.—Difference of Rs. 1,235 between the figures shown in column 9 of the last year's return and those entered in column 3 of this return is due to adjustment in accounts.

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM IX—Principal.

Statement showing Tagai advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1923 for the Districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1922.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	5,80,125 0 0	28,946 0 0	1,68,017 0 0	.....
2	Bijapur	*15,72,340 0 0	9,640 0 0	2,67,151 0 0	5 0 0
3	Dharwar	*2,31,854 4 0	57,709 12 0	68,458 5 0	.....
4	Kanara	*44,446 2 0	5,605 0 0	22,040 3 0	.....
5	Kolaba	*19,606 14 0	770 0 0	8,715 14 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	8,026 8 0	1,200 0 0	4,023 4 0	.....
	Total ...	24,56,398 0 0	1,03,870 0 0	5,38,405 0 0	5 0 0
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper ...	1,64,87,381 0 0	1,80,399 0 0	47,27,526 0 0	6,760 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands over-due.		Balance at the end of September 1923.	Voluntary payments included in Column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	858 0 0	.....	4,41,054 0 0	927 0 0	
2	Bijapur	1,77,378 0 0	68,241 0 0	13,14,824 0 0	2,888 0 0	
3	Dharwar	21,117 8 0	.....	2,21,105 11 0	1,386 10 0	
4	Kanara	.....	.....	28,010 15 0	0 9 0	
5	Kolaba	.....	.....	11,661 0 0	57 0 0	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	30 0 0	5,203 4 0	1,075 0 0	
	Total ...	1,99,353 0 0	68,271 0 0	20,21,858 0 0	6,334 0 0	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency proper ...	4,71,792 0 0	1,33,165 0 0	1,19,33,494 0 0	3,07,071 0 0	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 8 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by Collectors.

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM IX—Interest.

Statement showing Tagai advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1923 for the Districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1922.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Belgaum	4,276 0 0	40,497 0 0	44,773 0 0	.....
2	Bijapur	*16,289 0 9	1,17,518 12 3	94,080 8 0	1 9 0
3	Dharwar	2,751 8 0	14,647 0 0	14,771 0 0	.....
4	Kanara	546 6 0	3,243 13 0	3,258 2 0	.....
5	Kolaba	* 2 6 0	1,249 5 0	1,251 5 0	.....
6	Ratnagiri	5 8 0	539 2 3	509 11 3	.....
	Total ...	23,870 6 0	1,77,695 0 0	1,58,643 0 0	1 0 0
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper ...	7,84,334 0 0	9,76,025 0 0	13,17,598 0 0	2,037 0 0

Serial No.	District.	Demands over-due.		Balance at the end of September 1923.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Belgaum	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Bijapur	2,035 12 0	16,935 10 0	39,725 12 0	92 13 6	
3	Dharwar	370 4 0	0 6 0	2,627 8 0	4 15 0	
4	Kanara	.....	.....	532 1 0	.....	
5	Kolaba	.....	0 6 0	†0 6 0	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	34 15 0	.....	
	Total ...	2,406 0 0	16,936 0 0	42,920 0 0	97 0 0	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency proper ...	56,083 0 0	29,697 0 0	4,32,418 0 0	.....	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 8 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by Collectors.

† Since recovered.

APPENDIX No. III—DISTRICT

Statement showing details of areas in the districts of the Northern,

No.	Name of district.	Gross area.	Ded		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
	2	3	4	5	6
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,456,142	7,156	370,491	112,519
2	Kaira ...	1,029,166	1,060	57,932	91,405
					Others ... 32,327
					Forest ... 212,224
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,027,952	35,179	61,782	244,551
4	Broach ...	9,38,965	3,570	194,677	57,073
					Others ... 57,824
					Forest ... 44,808
5	Surat ...	1,058,274	98,746	57,081	102,632
					Others ... 80,489
					Forest ... 917,081
6	Thana ...	2,191,596	51,647	158,055	997,570
	Total for Northern Division .	8,702,095	197,358	900,018	1,605,750
					Others ... 426,894
					Forest ... 1,176,698
	Total for Northern Division for 1921-22. ...	8,702,069	199,055	898,917	1,603,592
	CENTRAL DIVISION.				
					Others ... 119,126
					Forest ... 535,062
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,174	14,071	332,304	654,188
					Others ... 102,159
					Forest ... 411 147
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,688	9,737	263,981	517,606
					Others ... 90,443
					Forest ... 1,007,092
3	West Khandesh ...	3,481,177	16,535	654,722	1,097,535
					Others ... 136,088
					Forest ... 817,475
4	Nasik ...	3,771,040	15,940	260,572	953,563
					Others ... 137,939
					Forest ... 438,375
5	Poona ...	3,422,489	799	278,102	576,314
					Others ... 90,281
					Forest ... 454,186
6	Satara ...	3,142,738	9,727	231,160	544,467
					Others ... 100,490
					Forest ... 118,854
7	Sholapur ...	2,916,113	3,424	161,127	219,344

FORM No. I.

Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for 1922-23.

uct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site, or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,163	119,430	245,794	1,099,095	64,307	406,187
251	21,681	56,966	377,460	81,114	341,297
199	39,563	203,518	96,971	165,935	175,254
144	22,442	46,965	395,873	30,468	187,753
551	22,934	2,424	631,752	36,717	105,437
3,623	8,098	977	850,420	8,298	112,908
5,931	234,148	561,644	3,451,571	416,839	1,328,836
5,468	225,931	553,548	3,469,681	417,347	1,328,530
407	35,715	25	2,559,239	12,522	633,703
1,566	56,417	587	1,770,842	34,922	253,030
467	151,009	61	1,046,762	368,506	145,580
833	61,170	247	1,976,187	100,460	409,068
10,052	14,179	404	1,899,942	11,347	631,356
974	21,427	2,222	1,415,352	5,559	911,850
1,117	13,247	274	2,081,633	56,476	379,471

APPENDIX No. III—DISTRICT

No.	Name of district.	Gross area.	Ded		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	4,835
					Others ... 781,361
	Total for Central Division for 1922-23 ...	23,889,322	70,233	2,181,971	Forest ... 3,786,491 / 45,67,852
					Others ... 801,672
	Total for Central Division for 1921-22 ...	23,888,554	71,382	2,181,889	Forest ... 3,766,015 / 4,567,687
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				Others ... 106,930
1	Belgaum ...	2,636,633	28,302	83,767	Forest ... 448,279
					Others ... 176,948
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,911	19,847	122,493	Forest ... 73,693
					Others ... 163,152
3	Dharwar ...	2,678,892	13,125	60,718	Forest ... 241,704
					Others ... 21,952
4	Kanara ...	2,525,769	920	48,156	Forest ... 2,071,287
					Others ... 36,391
5	Kolaba ...	1,387,415	19,048	195,744	Forest ... 331,313
					Others ... 17,988
6	Ratnagiri ...	2,563,719	8,564	704,795	Forest ... 13,127
	Extra Territorial ...	6,212	.....	63	.....
					Others ... 523,361
	Total for Southern Division .	15,851,571	89,806	1,215,736	Forest ... 3,179,403 / 3,702,764
					Others ... 419,269
	Total for Southern Division for 1921-22 ...	15,851,685	88,284	1,216,019	Forest ... 3,285,319 / 3,704,588
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.				Others ... 22,467
					Forest ... 3,984
	Bombay Suburban ...	98,115	5,058	6,269	
	Total for the Presidency proper.	48,541,103	362,455	4,303,994	9,902,817
	Total for 1921-22 ...	48,540,380	363,475	4,303,383	9,896,468

Total of columns 10, 11 and 12
Do. do. do.

FORM No. I—*contd.*

uct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
15,416	353,183	3,876	12,749,957	589,792	3,357,102
				16,696,851	
15,207	350,074	4,309	12,749,543	589,169	3,359,294
				16,698,006	
1,379	35,455	255	1,141,225	6,237	984,804
442	27,637	78	2,158,368	16,813	1,056,592
691	42,437	150	1,588,875	12,174	755,866
196	43,406	4,507	328,496	4,198	2,671
659	2,705	702	723,100	74	77,679
226	1,826	5,229	1,590,961	4,348	216,655
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,136
3,593	153,466	10,921	7,534,038	43,844	3,097,403
3,553	153,727	8,744	7,536,577	43,730	3,096,463
			24,437	51	36,453
1,656	424	1,300	23,760,003	1,050,526	7,819,794
26,596	741,221	577,741	23,781,998	1,050,302	7,821,143
25,015	730,293	568,303			

for 1922-23=10,675,285.
for 1921-22=10,676,770.

APPENDIX No. V

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the Suburban Divisions in the Revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai Fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,759	40,351	697	108	2,113	413
Kaira	3,247	87,225	1,336	119	3,256	587
Panch Mahals	1,304	11,405	508	68	380	83
Broach	803	20,997	357	70	1,360	282
Surat	451	7,544	181	97	1,342	301
Thana	2,234	47,106	887	483	10,830	1,815
Total ...	9,798	2,14,628	3,966	945	19,281	3,481
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	.....	.....	.....	111	4,481	987
East Khandesh	520	11,344	227	52	2,367	510
West Khandesh	1,136	18,571	487	101	3,174	741
Nasik	.....	.....	.....	160	3,804	661
Poona	360	7,582	158	385	5,094	1,182
Satara	9	15	2	314	4,649	1,055
Sholapur	37	1,663	18	34	620	153
Total ...	2,062	39,175	892	1,157	24,189	5,289

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI.

Districts of Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay
Year ending 31st July 1923.

Distraint of Movables.			For feiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of Kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
2	106	98	110	1,804	585	1,177	...	...	...
23	886	551	105	9,907	2,081	6,114	...	...	...
...	...	...	21	286	111	94	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	108	17	68	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	69	19	51	...	...	...
1	63	71	7	47	37	41	20	24	151
26	1,055	720	253	12,921	2,850	7,548	20	24	151
19	754	456	49	1,180	1,129	548	...	...	...
3	88	40	4	12,819	72	169	18	9	330
41	1,484	1,246	127	6,923	2,421	2,402	387	237	2,107
28	6,828	1,775	24	299	322	230	2	3	100
31	1,367	569	23	265	253	120	19	16	435
6	284*	9	13	244†	91	100	...	...	...
8	157	125	7	69	203	48	...	...	...
136	10,962	4,220	247	21,799	4,491	3,617	426	265	2,972

* The amounts were paid before the execution of sales.

† The arrears were paid in time and hence lands were not forfeited.

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the Suburban Divisions, in the Revenue

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.—*contd.*				Other Immovable		
	Restored on new Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.		No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	585	1,177	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	2,081	6,114	1	30	2
Panch Mahals	14	7	97	87	...	...	...
Broach	...	...	17	68	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	19	51	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	17	20	...	...	...
Total ...	14	7	2,816	7,517	1	30	2
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,129	548	...	...	...
East Khandesh...	12	43	42	117	...	...	...
West Khandesh	51	124	1,983	2,042	15	516	302
Nasik	24	29	296	198	...	...	...
Poona	178	70	56	34	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	203	48	6	...	...
Total ...	265	266	3,709	2,987	21	516	302

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI.—*contd.*

Districts of Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay
Year ending 31st July 1923—contd.

property, S. 155.						
Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 167.	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	4	36	...	—	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	4	36	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
114	302	114	1,381	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9 68	...	...	
114	302	114	2,349	...	...	

APPENDIX No. V—

District.	Notices.			Chauthai Fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of Kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	246	16,985 0 0	105 0 0	1,321	13,308	1,448
Bijapur	82	6,049 0 0	41 0 0	49	712	142
Dharwar	590	7,588 0 0	241 0 0	495	8,498	1,727
Kanara	699	7,520 0 0	210 0 0	3,116	19,569	4,580
Kolaba	36	4,230 0 0	18 0 0	406	9,390	1,828
Ratnagiri	32	1,458 0 0	14 0 0	123	2,208	244
Total ...	1,685	43,830 0 0	629 0 0	5,510	53,695	9,969
Bombay Suburban Division.						
South Salsette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Ambernath	10	840 9 0	4 4 0	.....	.....	...
Total ...	10	840 0 0	4 0 0	.....	.....	...
Total for the Presidency Proper	13,555	2,98,473 9 0	5,491 0 0	7,612	97,155	18,739

* No sales were held as the arrears were

† An area of 375 acres was released from forfeiture on payment of arrears

‡ Sale proceedings are in

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Distraint of Movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
Number of Kabiddars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.		
							Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
2	99 0 0	195	14	266 0 0	33 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...
6	304 0 0	*...	24	1,308 0 0	†527 0 0	487 0 0	12	13	325
...	.....	...	28	1,316 0 0	‡1,825 0 0	1,768 0 0	...	...	...
8	537 0 0	139	92	2,106 0 0	1,038 0 0	1,813 0 0	212	273	746
16	547 0 0	242	1	66 0 0	42 0 0	62 0 0	...	...	...
39	1,470 0 0	52	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
71	2,947 0 0	628	159	5,062 0 0	3,455 0 0	4,149 0 0	224	286	1,071
1	584 6 0	365	12	1,273 12 8	10 38 10	216 5 0	...	...	...
...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
1	584 0 0	365	12	1,273 0 0	10 38 10	216 0 0	...	...	...
234	15,548 0 0	5,933	671	40,355 0 0	10,806 38 10	15,530 0 0	670	575	4,194

paid before sales.

before sale. Sale proceedings are in progress as regards 140 acres,

progress as regards 23 acres.

APPENDIX No. V.—

District.	Forfeiture and sale of Occupancy, S. 153.—*contd.*			
	Restored on new Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.	
	Area. 17	Assessment. 18	Area. 19	Assessment. 20
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Belgaum	15	8	8 0 0	11 0 0
Bijapur	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dharwar	.....	.....	1,803 0 0	1,758 0 0
Kanara	226	374	600 0 0	1,166 0 0
Kolaba	.....	.....	42 0 0	62 0 0
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	241	382	2,453 0 0	2,997 0 0
Bombay Suburban Division.				
South Salsette	.....	.....	10 38 10	216 5 0
Ambernath	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	10 38 10	216 0 0
Total for the Presidency Proper	520	665	8,988 0 0	13,717 0

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Other Immovable Property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	REMARKS
No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
22	546	304	118	304	118	2,385	...	.....	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B.—SIND.

J. L. RIEU, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissicner in Sind.

1. SEASON.

The season under report was an extraordinarily good one. The inundation was the best on record, the river both rising earlier and falling later than usual. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur was registered for a period of 32 days, as compared with 28 days in 1921, 30 days in 1920 and 1919 and 29 days, the average of the previous three years. On the Kotri gauge the level of 17 feet was first recorded on the 21st June. This level and over was maintained for 108 days as against 55 days in the preceding year, 49 days in 1920, 81 days in 1919 and an average of 62 days for the previous three years. The highest readings for the year were 15·5 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 2nd July and 20·4 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 10th August, as compared with 16·8 feet and 22·1 feet respectively in 1921 and the recorded absolute maximum readings of 17·9 feet and 23·8 feet respectively.

The seasonal rains were on the whole poor, but this made little difference in the irrigated areas owing to the excellence of the inundation. In the hills and in the desert, however, want of rain resulted in a diminution of the area under cultivation and the consequent scarcity of fodder compelled cattle owners to remove their animals to the riverain tracts. In the town of Karachi grass was very scarce, and its price rose from the normal rate of Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per 1,000 lbs.

Though steady, the inundation was never very high, and there were no serious breaches in the river bunds and canals. In the Sehwan taluka, however, 1,135 acres under Kharif crops were submerged by spill water from the river.

The plentiful supply of fodder and natural pasture in the irrigated tracts reacted favourably on the health of cattle. The reported mortality from contagious diseases was only 5,488 as against 13,798 in the previous year. Rinderpest was responsible for 4,401 deaths, hæmorrhagic septicæmia for 356 and foot and mouth disease for 232. Preventive inoculation is growing in popularity with cattle owners.

8,766 inoculations were performed during the year, and only 81 inoculated animals died. The post card system of reporting cattle diseases is not working satisfactorily as the zamindars take little interest in it and the tapadars have to be depended upon almost entirely for reports of fresh outbreaks.

Public health was on the whole satisfactory during the year. Influenza made its appearance in a number of places, but apparently had no fatal results except in the town of Karachi, where it was responsible for 20 deaths.

Small-pox also appeared in a few places, but it was not of a virulent type. It was most prevalent in the Karachi district where, however, it accounted for only 43 deaths.

Plague broke out as usual in Karachi and from there spread to the Karachi taluka, Tatta and Keti Bunder. It also appeared in Tando Adam in the Nawabshah district, where owing mainly to the prompt evacuation of the town the total mortality was only 6. In the Karachi district also it was less widespread than in the previous year, the number of cases being only 393 as against 870 in the preceding year, of which 321 proved fatal as against 676.

Malaria was as usual present throughout the Province, but it was nowhere acutely prevalent except in the Thar Parkar district. The free distribution of quinine was carried on as usual. The efficacy of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria is increasingly appreciated by the people.

Considerable female mortality occurs year by year owing to the employment of inexperienced *dais* instead of trained mid-wives. The number of deaths during the year under report in the town of Shikarpur and the neighbouring village of Khanpur attracted special attention, and accordingly a temporary septic hospital has been established in Shikarpur under the management of the Lady Dufferin Hospital Committee.

No touring medical officers were appointed during the year.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 6 of Appendix I.)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of 17·24 lakhs of rupees or 4·60 per cent. over the preceding year's figures. The increase is shared by all districts except Hyderabad and Nawabshah. The Thar Parkar district shows the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 13·23 lakhs, which is due to lands paying higher rates of assessment having been brought under cultivation and to the levy of enhanced revised rates of assessment in the Mirpurkhas division. The increases of Rs. 3·59 and 1·99 lakhs in the Karachi and Larkana districts respectively are mainly attributed to an increase in the amount of assessment on unoccupied cultivable and occupied fallow lands. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the increase of Rs. ·84 lakhs is ascribed partly to changes in the rates of assessment and partly to an increase in dubari cultivation. The increase of Rs. ·42 lakhs in the Sukkur district is due partly to the same causes and partly to extension of cultivation in new lands. On the other hand, the decreases of Rs. 2·34 and ·49 lakhs in the Nawabshah and Hyderabad districts respectively are attributed to a reduction in the amount of assessment recovered from unoccupied and unassessed cultivable lands.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 9 of Appendix I.)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of Rs. ·12 lakhs, or ·50 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The increase is contributed by all disrticts except Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah.

Taking the districts individually, the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 13 lakhs, occurs in the Upper Sind Frontier district and is ascribed to decreased cultivation in alienated lands. The same cause is responsible for the increases of Rs. ·09 and ·01 lakhs in the Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts respectively. The increase of Rs. ·02 lakhs in the Karachi district is due to the revision of the assessment rates. On the other hand, the decreases of Rs. ·11, ·02 and ·002 lakhs in the Larkana, Sukkur and Nawabshah districts respectively are mostly attributed to extended cultivation in inam lands.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Column 13 of Appendix I.)

There is an increase under this head of nearly Rs. 8·31 lakhs or 7·77 per cent. over the previous year's figures. This increase is shared by all districts except Larkana and is principally due to the extension of cultivation consequent on the favourable inundation and to changes in the rates of assessment. Taking the districts individually, the Thar Parkar district shows the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 4·95 lakhs. In the Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur districts the increases come to Rs. 1·55 and 1·42 lakhs respectively. In the Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Karachi districts the increases amount to Rs. ·20, ·90 and ·08 lakhs respectively. The decrease of Rs. ·79 lakhs in the Larkana district is attributed to a falling off in khas mokal cultivation in surveyed and unsurveyed lands. The figures in column 13 include 'hakabo' levied on alienated holdings and credited to the Public Works Department. This item amounted to Rs. 85,574 during the year under report against Rs. 79,387 in the preceding year.

5. MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS SHOWN IN THE TALEBANDS.

(Column 16 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under this head shows a net increase of Rs. 2·48 lakhs or 37·31 per cent. over the previous year's figures. This increase is contributed by all districts except Karachi, where the decrease is so small that it does not call for any remarks. The greatest increase in any one district is of Rs. 1·20 lakhs in the Sukkur district and is due to realisations from the sale of occupancies in the Shikarpur extension area. The increases of Rs. ·34 and ·10 lakhs in the Hyderabad and Larkana districts respectively are ascribed chiefly to greater realisations from fines for unauthorized cultivation, while in the Nawabshah district the increase of Rs. ·10 lakhs is attributed to increased receipts from miscellaneous items. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the increase of Rs. ·14 lakhs is due to greater realisations from the sale of occupancy rights and fines for unauthorized cultivation. The increase of Rs. ·60 lakhs in the Thar Parkar district is due partly to the same causes and partly to increased receipts from the ghee tax which is levied in lieu of grazing fees.

The realisations from non-agricultural assessment are as under:—

District	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	9,239
Sukkur	1,36,480
Larkana	20,426
Nawabshah	10,399
Hyderabad	11,207
Thar Parkar	11,372
Karachi	37,349
Total ..	2,36,472

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 20 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted was Rs. 3·81 lakhs against Rs. 5·90 lakhs in the preceding year. The net decrease of Rs. 2·09 lakhs on the preceding year's figures is shared in by all districts except Thar Parkar which shows an increase of Rs. ·15 lakhs due mostly to increased remissions on account of time expired fallows, deterioration of soil and damage by insects. The decrease is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of floods which amounted to Rs.1·74 lakhs in the previous year, fell to Rs. ·29 lakhs in the year under report.

The other principal causes of remission are shown below in comparison with the preceding year's figures :—

	1921-22. Rs. Lakhs.	1922-23. Rs. Lakhs.
(1) Deficiency of water	1·54	1·31
(2) Locusts and other insects	·45	·69
(3) Fallow assessment	1·06	·78
(4) Kalar	·20	·24
(5) Hill torrents or rain	·03	..
(6) Uncultivated portions of survey numbers.	·09	·03
(7) Deterioration of soil	·14	·07
(8) Reduction on account of introduction of revision settlements	·24	..
(9) Adverse winds	·04	·03

The remissions under the head 'other causes' during the year under report were Rs. ·23 lakhs against Rs. ·32 lakhs in the previous year.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(Columns 33 and 35 of Appendix I.)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. 1·64 lakhs against Rs. 2·15 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. ·86 lakhs relate to the year under report and Rs. ·78

lakhs to previous years. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 10 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column 21 of Appendix I.*)

As a result of the good inundation, the net revenue for collection after deducting remissions rose from Rs. 106·80 lakhs to Rs. 119·62 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 12 per cent. With the addition of the previous year's balances (Rs. 3·14 lakhs), the total amount for collection during the year comes to Rs. 122·60 lakhs against Rs. 113·48 lakhs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(*Columns 26, 29 and 32 of Appendix I.*)

The collections on account of the current year's revenue were very satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 118·57 lakhs or 99·11 per cent. of the demand as against Rs. 105·25 lakhs or 98·55 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of the various districts are compared below :—

District.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Upper Sind Frontier	100	99·94
Sukkur	99·72	99·80
Larkana	99·71	98·61
Nawabshah	97·21	98·94
Hyderabad	96·66	98·78
Thar Parkar	96·76	99·23
Karachi	98·61	98·58

The collections on account of former years amounted to Rs. 1·98 lakhs out of a demand of Rs. 3·14 lakhs or 63·12 per cent. as against Rs. 5·08 lakhs or 76·12 per cent. in 1921-22. The respective percentages for the several districts are compared below :—

District.	1921-22.	1922-23.
Upper Sind Frontier	98·28	100
Sukkur	56·27	36·76
Larkana	54·49	75·62
Nawabshah	79·17	69·86
Hyderabad	50·51	59·91
Thar Parkar	90·29	84·23
Karachi	44·62	55·78

Under Government Resolution No. 5420 dated the 20th August 1890, the collections of land revenue including miscellaneous items not brought to account in the Jamabandi are to be compared with the collections shown in the Accountant General's books. The difference amounted

to Rs. 64,026 and is explained in statement A. There is an excess of Rs. 2,07,910 in the Accountant General's books which is due to—

(1) the adjustment of errors,

(2) over collections,

(3) recoveries on account of future years,

(4) recoveries on account of boundary marks and other items not included in district form No. I.

On the other hand, the figures in district form No. I show an increase of Rs. 1,43,884 due to—

(1) the adjustment of errors,

(2) collections made in the preceding year on account of the year under report,

(3) refunds.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 33—37 of Appendix I and Appendix II.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 2·05 lakhs against Rs. 3·14 lakhs in the previous year, a reduction of 34·78 per cent. It includes sums of Rs. 2,069 and 580 shown in columns 7 and 8 respectively of Appendix II, which consist mostly of amounts under correspondence or recommended for being remitted or written off. Out of the remaining balance Rs. 7,179 have since been recovered, leaving a net balance for recovery of Rs. 1,95,066 of which Rs. 98,867 relate to the year under report and Rs. 96,199 to former years. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Under suspension	1,49,818
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind	31,891
(*c*) Under legal process for recovery	13,260
(*d*) Malkano recoverable in future years ..	97
Total ..	1,95,066

The figures under (*a*) show a net decrease of Rs. 45,550 as compared with last year's figures. The recovery of arrears due from the Manager of Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards improved during the year, the outstandings being reduced from Rs. 34,110 to Rs. 31,891. A comparison of the net recoverable balances for the several districts outstanding at the end of the year under report with those of the previous year shows that the Upper Sind Frontier district has a clean sheet for the eighth year in succession. All other districts also show a decrease owing to the special efforts made by the taluka officers to recover the Government dues.

By Government Resolution No. 5140 dated the 22nd July 1890, the previous year's balances which were shown as recoverable in Appendix II for the year 1921-22 and were not recovered during the year, have to be separately accounted for. These balances had decreased from Rs. 1,59,428 to Rs. 99,513 by the close of the year. Out of the latter sum Rs. 3,314 have since been recovered and the remaining net balance is accounted for in statement B.

11. COERCIVE PROCESS.

(Appendix V.)

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code which is shared by all districts except Upper Sind Frontier. The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier district is small and calls for no comment.

No action was taken under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code except in the Sukkur, Nawabshah and Karachi districts, where the number of individuals proceeded against was 819,838 and 69 respectively. There was a decrease from 63 to 49 in the number of distraints and sales of moveable property under section 154 of the Land Revenue Code. The figures in column 17, representing forfeitures, mostly under the Sind fallow rules, show an increase of 1,288 cases, due to the fact that owing to the good inundation the operation of fallow rule No. 4 was not suspended.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE TALEBANDS.

(District Form X.)

The total amount of realisations under this head was Rs. 3,15,551 against Rs. 3,02,424 in the preceding year. The increase is due to larger receipts on account of interest on takavi advances.

13. AREA.

(Appendix IV.)

There is a net decrease of 786 acres in the total area of the Province (column 3). This decrease is shared by the Larkana, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts. The decrease of 1,825 acres in the Larkana district is due mostly to the rectification of errors. In the Nawabshah district the decrease of 3,928 acres is attributed to the fact that practically no kachas were thrown up by the river during the year. In the Thar Parkar district the decrease of 572 acres is mostly ascribed to the transfer of land from the Sanghar taluka to the Sinjhoro taluka in the Nawabshah district. On the other hand, the increase of 5,302 acres in the Karachi district is due partly to survey operations and partly to the formation of kachas by the river. The increases in the Sukkur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier districts are very small and do not call for any remarks.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows an increase of 27,547 acres which is contributed by the Larkana, Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier

districts. The increase of 28,454 acres in the Larkana district is mostly due to decreased cultivation in eksalo and barani lands. In the Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier districts the increases of 7,255 and 4,828 acres respectively are attributed to a decrease in eksalo and unauthorized cultivation. On the other hand, the decrease of 3,866 acres in the Nawabshah district is due almost entirely to the rectification of errors. In the Sukkur and Thar Parkar districts the decreases of 4,179 and 4,745 acres respectively are ascribed mostly to increased cultivation owing to the good inundation. The decrease in the Hyderabad district is negligible and calls for no remarks.

Column 5 (uncultivable land) shows an increase of 9,934 acres which is contributed by all districts except Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar, and is mostly due to the rectification of errors and decreased khas mokal cultivation. On the other hand, the decrease of 2,424 acres in the Karachi district is attributed partly to the formation of small unoccupied survey numbers and partly to the acquisition of land for the railway. The decreases in the Thar Parkar and Hyderabad districts are small and do not call for any comment.

The subjoined table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report:—

District.	Area taken up.			Area relinquished including fallows.
	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unoccupied land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	2,437	37	2,474	304
Sukkur	8,278	73	8,351	222
Larkana	1,730	88	1,818	352
Nawabshah	5,283	13	5,296	1,317
Hyderabad	6,225	133	6,358	595
Thar Parkar ..	12,663	2,007	14,670	74
Karachi	6,020	....	6,020	136
Total, 1922-23 ..	42,636	2,351	44,987	3,000
„ 1921-22 ..	56,893	11,974	68,867	3,270

The net decrease of 23,880 acres in the area taken up is shared by the Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts, where the decreases of 27,734 and 1,752 acres respectively are mostly due to a falling off in grants of fallow forfeited lands and lands on peasant tenure. The increase in the Upper Sind Frontier is negligible and calls for no remarks. In the Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad and Karachi districts the increases of 533, 400, 3,059 and 1,571 acres respectively are due to increased grants.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294 dated the 20th November 1899 is given in the subjoined table :—

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land sold by auction.	
		Area.	Amount obtained.	Area.	Amount obtained.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	691	1,783	3,659	..	..
Sukkur	1,869	6,442	22,860	40	793
Larkana	1,612	50	184	..	..
Nawabshah	2,013	1,170	3,730	..	..
Hyderabad	362	4,833	10,266	..	..
Thar Parkar	8,246	4,927	23,913	..	..
Karachi	225	5,134	16,511	..	..
Total ..	15,018	24,339	81,123	40	793

The difference of 5,590 acres between the total of the area accounted for in this table and the total given in column 4 of the preceding table represents fallow, forfeited and relinquished lands restored to their original occupants. Of the total area granted free of malkano 3,153 acres were given out on the peasant and other terms on the Jamrao and Nasrat canals. The remainder is composed partly of grants made by exchange or in lieu of land acquired for public purposes, partly of grants made to civil and military pensioners and partly of grants made in the Desert Division, where no occupancy price is charged. The aggregate realisations from malkano are smaller than in the previous year, and the average rate per acre was Rs. 3-5-0 as against Rs. 4-10-0 in the year 1921-22.

14. TAKAVI.

(Appendix III.)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th Septebmer 1923 amounted to Rs. 3·49 lakhs against Rs. 16·38 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former amount, Rs. ·59 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2·90 lakhs under the Agricultural Loans Act, against Rs. 5·30 lakhs and Rs. 11·08 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 12·89 lakhs is shared by all districts and is due to the changed policy of Government in respect to takavi grants.

The total outstandings inclusive of interest and previous years' balances amounted to Rs. 49·30 lakhs against Rs. 71·44 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 24·15 lakhs or 48·97 per cent. were collected and Rs. ·04 lakhs written off, against Rs. 27·67 lakhs or 37·33 per cent. collected and Rs. ·005 lakhs written off in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 25·11 lakhs (Rs. 22·30 lakhs principal and Rs. 2·81 lakhs interest) as against Rs. 43·76 lakhs (Rs. 39·82 lakhs principal and

Rs. 3·94 lakhs interest) in the year ending on 30th September 1922. The percentage increase in collections is due to favourable agricultural conditions. The unauthorized arrears which are accounted for in statement C amount to Rs. 4·89 lakhs against Rs. 6·04 lakhs in the previous year. These arrears as compared with those of the previous year are certainly smaller, but they are still larger than they should be. The Commissioner is therefore impressing upon the District Officers the necessity of making special efforts to reduce these arrears.

The information required by paragraph 5 of Government of India's No. 2156-321-7 of 3rd October 1901, regarding the amount of agricultural loan business, is embodied in statement D.

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory. In all, 66 cases of misuse of loans were detected during the year, the immediate recovery of the loan being ordered in every case.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The outstanding feature of the year in foreign trade of the port of Karachi was the increase in exports and decrease in imports, the total value of exports increasing from Rs. 1,625 lakhs to Rs. 2,536 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 56 per cent. and that of imports falling from 3,139 lakhs to Rs. 2,619 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 16 per cent.

The improvement in the export trade is attributed chiefly to the removal of the embargo on exports of rice, wheat and other food grains. The decrease in the import trade is wholly confined to wheat and sugar of which unusually large quantities were imported in the previous year. This tendency of the foreign trade was also reflected in the coasting trade of the Province. This is evidenced by the fact that the aggregate value of the exports rose from Rs. 575 lakhs to Rs. 860 lakhs and that of imports declined from 1,201 lakhs to Rs. 1,088 lakhs during the year.

The rehabilitation of the export trade augurs well for the future of the sea-borne trade of the Province, but a discouraging factor is the existing depression due to losses suffered by the importers of piece-goods, owing to the uncertainty and fall in exchange, and by dealers in sugar on account of a very severe drop in prices. The growers of cotton were better circumstanced as cotton commanded comparatively high prices with a ready market.

Industries in Sind are negligible. The unfavourable economic conditions reacted on local industries. The working of the rice husking factories for example was irregular owing to lack of full time work. The Sat Narain Power Weaving Mill at Shikarpur ceased to work while the Udhaldas silk factory at the same place is about to be wound up. The hand weaving and spinning factories received a serious setback. The Khadi concerns are closing for want of popular support. The leather tannery started at Pano Akil last year is failing. The dyeing industry is at its lowest ebb. Other minor industries such as metal work at Ghotki and Daharki, lacquer, earthenware and Pan grass industries were also not unaffected.

Manufacturers of coarse woollen rugs and cloth however did well as the demand for woollen rugs and cloth is growing day by day. Oil and sugarcane pressing industries also prospered. The sugarcane crushing machine introduced by the Agricultural Department is coming into popular favour. Two new industries were opened during the year in the Karachi district, one for the manufacture of glass at Jungshahi and the other for the manufacture of Mangalore tiles at Budhapur.

The co-operative movement is making favourable progress in the Province. Its advantages are being appreciated by non-agriculturists as well as by agriculturists, as weavers' co-operative societies have been established at Tatta and Larkana to save the weaving industry in those places from further decay.

16. PRICES.

The succession of favourable seasons and other contributory causes, such as the presence of large stocks left over from the previous year and the slackness of exports owing to dear freights and the occurrence of bumper crops of wheat in foreign countries, induced an appreciable decrease in the prices of food grains, but these still continue to be above pre-war level. Cotton, both ginned and unginned, did not, however, fall so appreciably in price as food grains owing to the maintenance of the market demand. The prices of other staple commodities such as cloth, ghee, etc., continue to rule high. Owing to the fall in the prices of food grains, the cheap grain shops were closed in the city of Karachi and elsewhere.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

The rates of cart and camel hire declined during the year under report owing to the fall in the prices of food grains. There was, however, no corresponding reduction of the wages of skilled and unskilled labourers, partly owing to the prices of other necessaries of life continuing at a high level and partly owing to the standard of living of the labouring classes having risen during the last few years.

Except for a fairly large immigration of Cutchi labour to Karachi, probably due to the prospect of high wages, there was very little immigration of labour from Cutch or Gujarat, presumably on account of the favourable agricultural conditions prevailing in those regions. There was no labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the province.

The operation of the Rent Act still continues in the case of old buildings and prevents any general increase in rents.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

There is little of special importance to note under this head. Many *ex*-officers and soldiers were granted land during the year in recognition of their war services. There has been a heavy deflation in the war values of building lands at Karachi and Malir, and consequently there are no more conversions of agricultural lands to non-agricultural purposes, while the town planning scheme at Malir has been shelved. A considerable outcry has been raised against the enhancement of non-agricultural assessments in the case of certain Government lands in Karachi,

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.—District Form No. I.

Contrasted Statement exhibiting the Gross and Net Land and 1922-1923, together with the amount of realisations, remissions of the year under report and previous years, up to the 1st August

No.	Name of District.	Number of Villages.			1922-1923, year under report.			
		Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Gross Revenue.	Deduct assessment. Of fallow area exempt from assessment.	Remainder.	Deductions on account of net alienations. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	433	35,19,114	10,47,585	24,71,529	1,27,475
2	Sukkur ...	686	29	715	55,56,044	12,12,605	43,43,439	4,76,963
3	Larkana ...	733	21	754	76,99,638	14,78,003	62,21,635	8,52,885
4	Nawabshah ...	753	12	765	48,32,716	18,22,347	30,10,369	1,81,100
5	Hyderabad ...	860	68	928	60,26,302	13,03,975	47,22,327	5,59,704
6	Thar Parkar ...	961	2	963	63,89,966	26,40,758	37,49,208	82,944
7	Karachi ...	784	10	794	51,72,601	5,97,258	45,75,343	1,58,034
	Total for 1922-1923 ...	5,205	147	5,352	3,91,96,381	1,01,02,531	2,90,93,850	24,38,105
	Total for 1921-1922 ...	5,196	147	5,343	3,74,72,095	98,84,124	2,75,87,971	24,25,749

(*Vide* paragraphs 2 to 10 of the Report.)

Revenue of the Province of Sind for the Revenue years 1921-1922 and sums written-off, and of the balances outstanding on account of each year.

1922-1923, year under report.

Remainder—Government revenue.	Deduct assessment of		Remainder.	Details.		*Add* miscellaneous Land Revenue as in Talebandi.*	Total.	*Deduct* Hakabe credited to Irrigation Department.
	Unoccupied cultivable land.*	Land free or specially reduced (including Buri and Kochie).		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including village cess).			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23,44,054	6,37,735	412	17,05,907	17,01,988	3,919	46,030	17,51,937	3,919
38,66,476	23,75,290	5,824	14,85,362	14,66,514	16,848	2,01,364	16,86,726	15,208
53,68,750	27,11,346	3,130	26,54,265	26,42,537	11,728	1,12,235	27,66,500	11,130
28,29,269	12,79,072	5,654	15,44,543	15,38,689	5,854	1,12,798	16,57,341	5,854
41,63,623	25,25,892	556	16,37,175	15,94,673	42,502	1,43,170	17,80,345	42,334
36,66,264	21,55,091	12,498	14,98,675	15,94,843	3,832	1,67,966	16,66,641	3,437
44,17,309	34,20,032	483	9,87,804	9,84,112	3,692	1,31,162	11,18,966	3,692
2,66,55,745	**1,51,13,448	28,566	1,15,13,731	1,14,25,256	88,475	9,14,725	1,24,28,456	85,574
2,51,62,222	††1,44,54,677	24,887	1,06,82,658	1,06,00,467	82,191	6,66,167	1,13,48,816	79,387

*The assessment will be computed according to the average rate per acre.

**Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 46,59,687
Assessment on unassessed land...	1,04,53,761
Total ...	1,51,13,448

††Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 39,80,364
Assessment on unassessed land	1,04,74,313
Total ...	1,44,54,677

No.	Name of District.	1922-1923, year under report.					
		Remainder Land Revenue.	Total reductions on account of revision settlements and remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct* irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	17,48,018	17,759	17,30,259	4	...	4
2	Sukkur ...	16,71,518	27,636	16,43,882	11,893	24	12,869
3	Larkana ...	27,55,370	1,19,124	26,36,246	12,282	2,854	9,428
4	Nawabshah ...	16,51,487	35,122	16,16,365	79,085	4,854	74,231
5	Hyderabad ...	17,38,011	73,940	16,64,071	1,04,564	7,902	96,662
6	Thar Parkar ...	16,63,204	54,428	16,08,776	63,950	287	63,663
7	Karachi ...	11,15,274	52,895	10,62,379	42,389	403	41,986
	Total for 1922-1923 ...	1,23,42,882	3,80,904	1,19,61,978	3,14,167	16,324	2,97,843
	Total for 1921-1922 ...	1,12,69,428	5,89,692	1,06,79,886	6,76,795	8,868	6,67,927

1922-1923, year under report.

Total of columns 21 and 24.	Realisations up to 31st July.						Total realisations.
	On account of current year.			On account of former years.			
		Village cess.			Village cess.		
	Land Revenue.	Rayati (Government villages).	Inami (Alienated villages).	Land Revenue.	Rayati (Government village).	Inami (Alienated village).	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,30,263	17,29,313	...	...	4	...	...	17,29,317
16,55,751	16,40,647	...	...	4,364	...	...	16,45,012
26,45,674	25,90,682	...	...	7,130	...	...	26,06,812
16,90,596	16,99,294	...	...	51,861	...	...	16,51,155
17,60,733	16,43,894	...	...	57,919	...	...	17,01,813
16,72,439	16,96,433	...	...	53,627	...	...	16,50,060
11,04,365	10,47,336	...	...	23,423	...	...	10,70,759
122,59,821	1,16,56,599	...	...	1,98,328	...	...	1,20,54,927*
113,47,763	1,05,25,126	...	...	5,08,469	...	...	1,10,33,595†

*Total land revenue proper (columns 26 and 29)	Rs. 1,20,54,927
Collected before 1st April 1923	55,74,725
,, after ,, ,,	64,80,202
Total	1,20,54,927

†Total land revenue (columns 26 and 29)	Rs. 1,10,33,595
Collected before 1st April 1922	44,75,181
,, after ,, ,, ,,	65,58,414
Total	1,10,33,595

No.	Name of District.	1922-1923, year under report.				
		Balances outstanding on 1st August.				
		On account of the year under report.		On account of former years.		Total.
		Suspended.	Not suspended.	Suspended.	Not Suspended.	
1	2	33	34	35	36	37
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	946	...	...	...	946
2	Sukkur ...	2,623	61[illegible]	3,143	4,362	10,740
3	Larkana ...	35,369	1,206	...	2,298	38,863
4	Nawabshah ...	15,628	1,44[illegible]	21,270	1,099	39,441
5	Hyderabad ...	16,696	3,481	32,765	5,978	58,920
6	Thar Parkar ...	1,567	10,786	8,123	6,913	22,379
7	Karachi ...	13,270	1,774	18,145	417	33,606
	Total for 1922-1923 ...	86,079	19,304	78,446	21,067	2,04,894
	Total for 1921-1922 ...	1,06,844	47,891	1,07,696	51,736	3,14,167

1922-1923, year under report.

Miscellaneous items not included in the Jamabandi.	Remarks.	
38	39	
Rs.		
1,691		
7,651		
1,390		
46,585		
8,696		
6,287		
5,955		
*81,455		
†30,399		

*Total miscellaneous items not included in Jamabandi for 1922-23	Rs. 81,455
Collected before 1st April 1923	25,978
" after " "	55,477
Total	81,455

†Total miscellaneous items not included in Jamabandi for 1921-22	Rs. 30,399
Collected before 1st April 1922 ...	14,583
" after " " ...	15,816
Total ...	30,399

APPENDIX No. II—District Form No. II.

Analytical Statement of Balances outstanding on the 1st August 1923, on account of the Land Revenue in the Province of Sind as shown in column 49 of Jamabandi Return No. I for Land Revenue year 1922-23.

Serial No.	District.	Balances on account of the year under report.	Balances on account of previous years.	Total.	Amount recoverable.	Amount irrecoverable.	Amounts as to which it is doubtful whether it is recoverable or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	946	...	946	946	...	...
2	Sukkur	3,235	7,505	10,740	10,740	...	...
3	Larkana	36,564	2,298	38,862	38,862	...	...
4	Nawabshah	17,072	22,369	39,441	39,441	...	...
5	Hyderabad	20,177	38,743	58,920	58,393	...	527
6	Thar Parkar	12,343	10,036	22,379	20,257	2,069	53
7	Karachi	15,044	18,562	33,606	33,606	...	...
	Total ...	1,05,381	99,513	2,04,894	2,02,245	2,069	580

APPENDIX III.

APPENDIX No. III.—DISTRICT FORM No. IV.—

Statement showing takavi advances made during the year 1922-23 balance of

No.	Name of District.	Amount for collection.		Outstanding balance on 1st October 1923. (Column 10 of last year's District Revenue Return No. 4.)		
		Unauthorized arrears (Column 11 of last year's District Revenue Return No. 4).	Current demand. (Columns 16 and 17 of Taluka Form No. 15.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1		3	4	5		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier....	183	1,26,988	1,43,027	14,623	1,58,550
2	Sukkur ...	82,146*	3,90,205	7,77,462	1,32,726	9,10,188*
3	Larkana ...	83,624‡	4,83,062	7,47,494	1,20,813	8,68,307§
4	Nawabshah ...	63,431	5,13,863"	6,68,569	66,994	7,35,563‖
5	Hyderabad ...	81,699†	1,42,494	2,28,864	22,042	2,50,906†
6	Thar Parkar ...	25,965‡	9,59,647	9,65,375	...	9,65,375‡
7	Karachi ...	2,68,148	2,19,293	4,53,400	43,376	4,96,776
	Total ...	6,05,196	28,35,552	39,85,091	4,00,574	43,85,665

(*Vide* paragraph 14 of the Report).

in the Province of Sind and the progress of recovery of outstanding advance.

Amount borrowed or debited during the year.			Total of columns 5 and 6.			Amount repaid and recovered.		
Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
6			7			8		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,255	2,621	27,876	1,69,182	17,244	1,86,426	1,17,432	9,739	1,27,171
39,530	23,821	63,351	8,16,992	1,56,547	9,73,539	2,22,982	43,481	2,66,463
52,520	20,432	72,952	8,00,014	1,41,245	9,41,259	3,24,553	67,449	3,92,002
1,68,855	16,989	1,75,844	8,27,424	83,983	9,11,407	4,15,978	49,339	4,65,317
34,725	5,056	39,781	2,63,589	27,098	2,90,687	1,78,845	22,023	2,00,868
26,942	73,887	1,00,829	9,92,317	73,887	10,66,204	5,84,791	43,887	6,58,678
10,910	52,832	63,742	4,64,310	96,208	5,60,518	2,57,763	56,269	3,14,052
3,48,737	1,95,638	5,44,375	43,33,828	5,96,212	49,30,040	21,02,364	3,12,187	24,14,551

No.	Name of District.	Amounts remitted or written off or demands cancelled.			Outstanding balances on 30th September 1923. (Column 7 *minus* columns 8 and 9).			Unauthorized arrears (total of columns 3 and 4 *minus* total of columns 8 and 10) and remissions in respect of current demand.
		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1		9			10			11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	51,750	7,506	59,256	...
2	Sukkur ...	381	2,576	2,957	5,93,629	1,10,490	7,04,119	1,41,967
3	Larkana ...	560	57	617	4,74,911	83,729	5,58,640	65,702
4	Nawabshah ...	200	31	231	4,12,246	34,613	4,46,859	33,149
5	Hyderabad ...	300	15	315	84,444	5,060	89,504	8,634
6	Thar Parkar ...	100	...	100	4,07,426	...	4,07,426	1,16,650
7	Karachi. ...	...	...	...	2,06,527	39,939	2,46,466	1,22,919
	Total ...	1,531	2,689	4,220	22,29,933	2,81,336	25,11,269	4,89,111

Suspensions.	Over-payment not shown in column 8 and which are taken to deposits.			Remarks.
	Already refunded.	Remaining to be refunded.	Petty amounts credited to Government.	
12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	6	6	.....	* Rs. 15 and 23 were shown less in columns 10 and 11 respectively of last year's return.
60,964	80	150	.....	§ Rs. 40 were shown in excess in column 10 of last year's return.
1,18,275	1,244	.....	.....	‖ Figures shown in column 10 of last year's return were found on verification less by Rs. 1,678.
78,597	.....	102	.....	† Rs. 6,303 and 1,023 were shown less in columns 10 and 11 respectively of last year's return.
14,376	.....	523	3	‡ Rs. 1,200 were shown less in column 10 and Rs. 45 more in column 11 of last year's return.
2,10,184	72	52	.....	
60,470	954	20	.....	
5,32,866	2,356	853	3	

APPENDIX No. IV.—District Form No. V.—

Comparative Statement shewing Lands assessed and unassessed, 1922-1923 and

No.	Name of District.	Total area.	Year under Deduct.					
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable land.	Land set apart for special purposes.		Land set apart for public purposes.	Land eroded by river.
					Forest.	Other.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Sind Frontier	1,725,237	170,303	326,585	40,309	4,015	24 546	91,765
2	Sukkur ...	3,588,073	555,677	1,378,978	256,989	1,894	38,374	60,263
3	Larkana ...	3,240,552	678,886	703,608	59,894	1,731	49,043	37,955
4	Nawabshah ...	2,494,015	136,660	593,313	80,457	2,567	49,540	79,250
5	Hyderabad ...	2,833,955	548,390	407,068	70,907	2,374	43,945	6,100
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,727,011	1,567,345	4,433,138	42,294	7,793	51,626	...
7	Karachi ...	7,539,994	1,069,879	5,147,022	169,541	34,506	54,885	32,729
	Total for 1922-1923.	30,148,837	4 749,140	13,019,807	720,391	54,477	312,856	308,062
	Total for 1921-1922.	30,149,623	4,721,593	13,009,873	724,134	54,167	309,995	312,822

(*Vide* paragraph 13 of the Report).

occupied and unoccupied, in the Province of Sind during the year the previous year.

report.

Total.	Remainder—Cultivable assessed.	Unoccupied cultivable assessed land.	Land free or specially reduced.	Remainder—Occupied assessed land.	Assessment and quit-rent.	Details.			
						Government.		Alienated.	
						Area.	Government revenue.	Area.	Government revenue.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
657,523	1,067,744	97,848	151	969,715	17,05,907	922,172	17,01,988	47,543	3,919
2,292,167	1,295,906	208,006	274	1,087,626	14,78,748	785,736	14,68,514	301,890	10,234
1,531,317	1,709,235	217,305	1,211	1,490,719	26,54,265	1,186,789	26,42,537	303,936	11,728
952,887	1,541,128	295,576	3,564	1,251,988	15,44,548	1,173,548	15,38,532	78,440	6,016
1,078,781	1,755,174	405,349	1,892	1,347,933	16,37,175	1,067,990	15,94,573	279,943	42,602
6,102,196	2,624,815	258,497	7,086	2,358,332	14,98,674	2,296,438	14,94,842	61,894	3,832
6,558,562	981,432	167,452	655	813,325	9,87,804	716,136	9,84,112	97,187	3,692
19,173,433	10,975,404	1,640,033	15,733	9,319,638	1,15,07,116	8,148,805	1,14,25,098	1,170,833	82,018
19,132,594	11,017,039	1,608,445	15,859	9,397,735	1,06,77,602	8,223,031	1,06,00,231	1,174,704	77,371

APPENDIX No. V.—District Form No. IX.

Statement showing the Coercive Processes adopted for the Sind during the

No.	District.	Notice under section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879.			
		Number of notices issued.	Number of notices served.	Amount of arrears for which notices issued.	Amount of notice fees recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,536	4,536	3,99,172	2,113
2	Sukkur ...	14,715	14,715	4,99,680	6,366
3	Larkana ...	24,441	24,426	7,26,650	9,294
4	Nawabshah ...	9,477	9,470	4,85,586	4,452
5	Hyderabad ...	12,637	12,637	5,28,228	6,377
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,053	7,449	5,60,698	3,587
7	Karachi ...	9,569	9,569	5,19,032	4,494
	Total ...	83,428	82,802	37,19,046	36,683

Vide paragraph 14 of the Report).

realisation of Land Revenue and the results thereof in the Province of year 1922-23.

Penalty under section 148.			Distraint and Sale of moveable property under section 154.				Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155.		
Number of individuals proceeded against.	Amount of arrears for which penalty was imposed.	Amount of penalty recovered.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which Distraint was resorted to.	Arrears on account of which Sale was resorted to.	Amount realized by Sale.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to.	Amount realized by sale.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	Rs.	Rs.	1	Rs. 1,286	Rs. 578	Rs. 575	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
819	46,991	2,345	2	117	117	66	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	969	424	204	1	73	73
333	12,399	3,077	11	1,853	1,026	483	...	...	...
...	...	...	6	722	303	304	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	864	482	376	...	...	...
69	1,302	375	10	2,416	2,416	397	...	...	...
1,126	60,692	5,797	49	8,227	5,346	2,345	1	73	73

No.	District.	Forfeiture and Sale of the				
		Number of notices.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which forfeiture was resorted to.	Occupancy of land declared forfeited.	
					Area.	Assessment.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	61	61	4,348	720	1,396
2	Sukkur ...	265	265	7,746	3,314	7,746
3	Larkana ...	1,917	1,917	30,559	9,744	30,559
4	Nawabshah ...	1,645	1,643	98,486	8,548	23,209
5	Hyderabad ...	2,697	2,697	1,05,624	44,292	1,05,624
6	Thar Parkar ...	1,588	1,588	66,534	3,270	9,405
7	Karachi ...	499	499	14,692	3,491	10,068
	Total ...	8,672	8,670	3,27,989	73,379	1,88,007

Occupancy under section 153.							Arrest and Imprisonment under section 157.		
Occupancy of land sold to the public.			Forfeited land returned to defaulters.		Occupancy of land remaining with Government.				
Area.	Assessment.	Amount realised by Sale.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of persons arrested and detained.	Number of persons in the Civil Jail.	Amount of arrears for which process issued.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			Rs.
17	24	443	27	15	676	1,357	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	3,314	7,746	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	8,524	26,760	1,220	3,799	.....	...	.....
36	930	1,028	...	...	8,512	22,279	.....	...	.....
7	24	673	79,395	33,081	26,229	11,211	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	3,270	9,405	.....	...	.....
3	...	31	...	..	3,488	10,069	.....	...	.....
63	978	2,175	87,946	59,856	46,709	65,866	.....		.....

DISTRICT FORM No. X.

Statement of Realisations under the head of revenue of minor importance in the Province of Sind during the year 1922-1923.

District.	Items.			Amount.	Remarks.
	Interest on Takavi.	Other items.	Ground rent.	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	9,739	.....	.....	9,739	
Sukkur ...	43,481	655	.....	44,136	
Larkana ...	57,449	.....	.....	57,449	
Nawabshah ...	49,339	2,657	.....	51,996	
Hyderabad ...	22,023	.....	.....	22,023	
Thar Parkar ...	73,887	.....	.....	73,887	
Karachi ...	56,269	.....	52	56,321	
Total ...	3,12,187	3,312	52	3,15,551	

STATEMENT A.

[*Vide* paragraph 9.]

	Amount.					
	Hyderabad District.	Karachi District.	Sukkur District.	Larkana District.	Thar Parkar District.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total figures given by the Accountant General in his monthly returns of land revenue collected.	33,95,967	12,01,025	33,32,425	26,08,693	16,62,298	1,22,00,408
Total figures shown in Appendix I, columns 26, 29 and 38 combined.	34,08,449	10,76,714	33,83,670	26,11,202	16,56,347	1,21,36,382
Decrease or increase ...	−12,482	+1,24,311	−51,245	−2,509	+5,951	+ 64,026
(1) Adjustment of errors ...	5,651	342	511	20,523	187	27,214
(2) Over collections ...	8,120	4,468	3,947	3,961	12,113	32,609
(3) Collections on account of future years.	.....	62	.....	.....	925	987
(4) Recoveries on account of boundary marks and other items not included in Appendix I.	.....	1,47,100	.....	.....	.....	1,47,100
Total ...	13,771	1,51,972	4,458	24,484	13,225	2,07,910
Less.						
(1) Adjustment of errors ...	535	11,181	183	20,639	830	33,368
(2) Collections on account of current year made last year.	512	16,415	.....	6,354	318	23,599
(3) Refunds ...	25,206	65	55,520	.....	6,126	86,917
Total ...	26,253	27,661	55,703	26,993	7,274	1,43,884
Net ...	− 12,482	+ 1,24,311	− 51,245	− 2,509	+ 5,951	+ 64,026

STATEMENT B.

[*Vide* paragraph 10].

Causes.	Amount.							
	Upper Sind Frontier District.	Sukkur District.	Larkana District.	Hyderabad District.	Nawabshah District.	Karachi District.	Thar Parkar District.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due from the Estates that are under the Manager, Incumbered Estates, and Court of Wards in Sind.	...	3,889	642	3,323	8,197	....	1,915	17,966
Under postponement granted for sufficient reasons.	...	2,591	....	32,765	13,074	16,145	3,123	69,698
Written-off after the close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	...	1,656	2,655	369	233	3,622	8,535
Total ...	...	6,480	2,298	38,743	21,640	16,378	8,660	96,199

STATEMENT C.

(*Vide* paragraph 14).

Causes.	Amount.							
	Upper Sind Frontier District.	Sukkur District.	Larkana District.	Nawabshah District.	Hyderabad District.	Thar Parkar District.	Karachi District.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under correspondence for postponement of remission or adjustment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Due from estates under the protection of the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind.	...	20,527	1,639	3,845	...	12,830	10,175	54,016
Recoveries after close of the year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,129	6,129
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	1,21,440	64,153	24,304	8,634	1,03,820	1,06,615	4,28,966
Total ...	...	1,41,967	65,792	28,149	8,634	1,16,650	1,22,919	4,89,111

STATEMENT D.

(*Vide* paragraph 14).

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the year 1917-18—1921-22.

Year.	Total amount of advances made under		Balance of advances of previous years outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written-off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Land Improvements Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1917-18 ...	2,62,360	6,16,972	14,02,402	22,81,734	7,60,575	1,345	15,19,814	81,805
1918-19 ...	8,26,369	21,65,508	15,28,882	45,20,759	7,37,583	1,688	37,81,488	71,565
1919-20 ...	5,33,768	12,41,097	37,82,468	55,57,333	21,34,531	48,700	33,74,132	2,00,933
1920-21 ...	7,51,291	16,92,642	33,76,263	58,20,196	9,96,675	20,042	48,03,479	1,00,594
1921-22 ...	5,30,293	11,07,844	48,13,683	64,51,820	24,68,696	260	39,82,864	2,98,660

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1922-23.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.-63.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1924.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, No. A.D.M.—P.R. dated 21st November 1923.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. A.D.M.—P.R.B. dated 10th December 1923.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. A.D.M.—P.R.B. dated 14th December 1923.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.—O.-121 dated 18th December 1923.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.—O.-121 dated 29th December 1923.
Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind No. P.—84-I dated 21st December 1923.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. A.D.M.—13 dated 11th January 1924.
Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. A.D.M.—13 dated 6th February 1924.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1922-23, together with those of the Collectors and certain Sub-Divisional Officers.

RESOLUTION.—The season was on the whole satisfactory in the Northern and Central Divisions, except parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur districts, but was somewhat less favourable in the Southern Division. In the Bijapur District, in particular, both kharif and rabi crops were adversely affected and the outturn was the lowest in the Division. In Sind the season was an extraordinarily good one, the inundation being the highest on record.

2. The total land revenue demand in the Presidency proper including arrears of past years was Rs. 4,78,68,000 as compared with Rs. 5,20,46,000 last year. Out of this amount suspensions and remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 98,06,000 and Rs. 11,12,000 respectively, while a sum of Rs. 3,68,84,000 was collected, the percentage of collections on the net demand being 99·8. In Sind Rs. 1,20,55,000 were collected out

of the total demand of Rs. 1,26,57,000, the suspensions and remissions being Rs. 1,64,000 and Rs. 3,81,000 respectively. Throughout the Presidency the collections were made without difficulty, there being a marked decrease in the number of coercive processes on the figures of the previous year.

3. The takavi debt * in the whole Presidency, including Sind, outstanding at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,04,72,000, out of which Rs. 68,30,000 were collected. Fresh advances during the year amounted to Rs. 5,29,000 as against Rs. 21,44,000 last year. The remarkably small amount of the advances reflects the favourable nature of the season.

4. Trade conditions were depressed and the prosperity of the cotton mill industry received a set back during the year. The industry in Ahmedabad also suffered from the effects of a prolonged labour strike. The minor industrial concerns were, however, not apparently affected. The port of Karachi registered a remarkable increase of exports from Rs. 2,200 lakhs last year to Rs. 3,396 lakhs this year which is attributed chiefly to the removal of the embargo on the export of rice, wheat and other food grains. The imports at the same time fell from Rs. 4,340 lakhs last year to Rs. 3,707 lakhs this year. The decrease was almost wholly confined to wheat and sugar of which unusually large quantities were imported in the previous year.

5. The reports submitted furnish a satisfactory record of the land revenue administration throughout the year and the Governor in Council is pleased to commend the work of the officers who have helped to achieve this result.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country States,

* Exclusive of interest.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

The Accountant General,
The Director of Public Health,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,
The Educational Department,
The General Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom (by letter).

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.